



1. Identification of Substance and Company

Product Name: STP Multipurpose Motor Treatment
Other Names: None
HSNO Approval: HSR002581 Fuel Additives (Combustible) Group Standard 2006
Proper Shipping name Not applicable
DG class NA
UN Number: NA
Packaging group: NA
Hazchem Code: 1T (recommended)
Uses: Motor treatment by adding to oil

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 HSR002581, Fuel Additives (Combustible) Group Standard 2006, and is classified as follows:

Classes: 3.1D, 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1E (aspiration), 6.3B, 6.9B, 9.1C

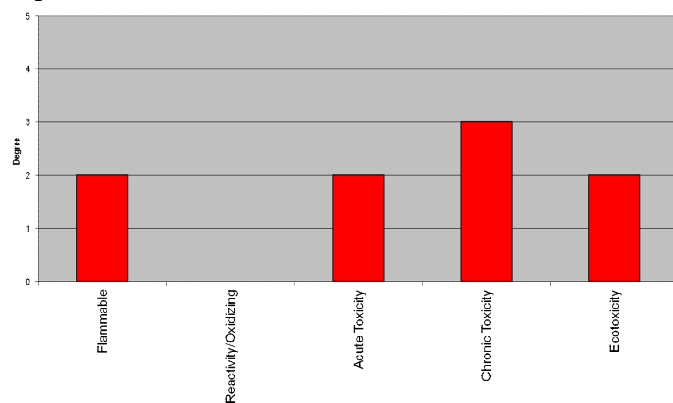
Signal word:

DANGER

Symbols:



Degree of hazard:



Other classifications

There are no other Classifications that are known to apply.

Hazard and Precautionary Statements

Hazard Statements
Combustible liquid.
Harmful if inhaled.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes mild skin irritation.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements
Read label before use.
Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Keep out of reach of children.
Store locked up.
Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Do not breathe vapours.
Avoid release to the environment.

Further precautionary statements can be found in Section 4 – First Aid.



3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Concentration
Petroleum naphtha, hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	95%
Diphenylamine	122-39-4	5%

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).

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

Exposure

Swallowed IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. If vomiting occurs, place victim face downwards, with the head turned to the side and lower than the hips to prevent vomit entering the lungs. If exposed or concerned: get medical advice.

Eye contact IF IN EYES: wash material from them with running water for several minutes. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

Skin contact IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.

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 This product has the potential to cause fire or to create an additional hazard during fire.

Suitable Extinguishing Substances Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder, foam, fog sprays, water jets.

Unsuitable extinguishing substances Unknown.

Protective Equipment No special measures are required.

Danger caused by material, its combustion products or gases produced Only small amounts of decomposition products are expected from these products at temperatures normally achieved in fires. Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water.

Hazchem Code 1T (recommended, HAZCHEM signage not required)

6. Accidental Release Measures

Containment If greater than 1000L is stored, secondary containment and emergency plans to manage any potential spills must be in place. Prevent spillage from spreading or entering soil, waterways or drains.

Emergency procedures In the event of spillage alert the fire brigade to location and give brief description of hazard. Stop the source of the leak, if safe to do so. Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin, eye and respiratory exposure. Clear area of any unprotected personnel. Contain using sand, earth or vermiculite. Do not use sawdust. Prevent by whatever means possible any spillage from entering drains, sewers, or water courses. (If this occurs contact your regional council immediately).

Clean-up method Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Rags are not recommended for the clean-up of spills, as they may create fire or environmental hazard. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

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. Handling and Storage

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.

Handling Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements.



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8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection Equipment

Workplace Exposure Standards

A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 10mg/m³ for dusts and mists when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Standards (2016).	Ingredient	WES- TWA	WES- STEL
	Petroleum naphtha, hydrotreated light	No data	No data
	Diphenylamine	10mg/m ³	No data

Engineering Controls

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.

Personal Protective Equipment

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. If you suffer from dermatitis type skin conditions, use gloves. 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 respirator with an organic vapour cartridge and particulate filter. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Clear amber liquid, no visual impurities.
Odour	Characteristic mild odour
pH	No data
Viscosity	8 Centistokes (0°C) 5 Centistokes (25°C) 5 Centistokes (40°C)
Vapour Pressure	No data
Boiling Point	Not determines
Volatile Materials	No data
Softening/Melting Point	-48°C (pour point temperature)
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Specific Gravity or Density	0.80-0.90 g/mL
Flash Point	74°C (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup)
Danger of Explosion	NA
Auto-Ignition Temperature	No data
Upper & Lower Flammable Limits:	No data
Corrosiveness	Non corrosive

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability	This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.
Conditions to be avoided	Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames.
Incompatible materials	Avoid contact with oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide, aldehydes and other products and smoke. Nitrogen, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Water.
Hazardous reactions	No specific hazards.

Not fl



11. Toxicological Information

Summary

Potential Health effects:

IF SWALLOWED: This product may present an aspiration hazard if it enters the lungs. This may cause severe injury or death. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbance, e.g. irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea)

IF ON SKIN: repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. The product may be mildly irritating to the skin.

IF IN EYES: this product may be irritating to the eyes. The effects are transient.

IF INHALED: available data shows that this product is harmful if inhaled. High concentrations may cause headaches, dizziness, nausea, behavioural changes, weakness, drowsiness and stupor. Vapours or mists can cause irritation to the respiratory tract.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: repeated overexposure to petroleum naphtha can cause nervous system damage. Repeated exposure to diphenylamine may affect the kidneys.

Supporting Data

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: Petroleum naphtha, hydrotreated light >15000mg/kg (rat), Diphenylamine 300 mg/kg bw (guinea pig). Petroleum naphtha is an aspiration hazard. Aspiration into the lungs can result in pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis.
	Dermal	Using LD ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LD ₅₀ (dermal, rat) for the mixture is >5000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: Petroleum naphtha, hydrotreated light >3160 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: Petroleum naphtha, hydrotreated light >12mg/L (rat). Vapours or mist may be irritating if inhaled.
	Eye	Direct contact may be an transient eye irritant. Diphenylamine is considered an eye irritant at higher concentrations.
	Skin	This mixture is a mild skin irritant. Prolonged or repeated skin contact as from clothing wet with material may cause dermatitis. Symptoms may include redness, edema, drying, and cracking of the skin.
Chronic:	Sensitisation:	No ingredient present is considered to be a sensitiser.
	Mutagenicity:	No ingredient present is considered a mutagen.
	Carcinogenicity:	No ingredient present is considered a carcinogen. This product contains mineral oils which are considered to be severely refined and not considered to be carcinogenic under IARC.
	Reproductive / Developmental:	No ingredient present is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant.
	Systemic:	This mixture is considered a suspected systemic toxicant. Diphenylamine is classed 6.9B by EPA based on its renal toxicity in animal studies. Repeated overexposure to petroleum naphtha can cause nervous system damage.

Aggravation of Existing Conditions: Pre-existing eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

12. Ecological Data

Summary

This mixture may be harmful to the aquatic organisms with long lasting effects.

Supporting Data

Aquatic Bioaccumulation	The acute EC ₅₀ is between 10 and 100mg/L.
Degradability	Some components of this mixture may bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.
Soil	Considered rapidly degradable.
Terrestrial Vertebrate	Some components in the petroleum naphtha mixture show moderate biodegradation.
Terrestrial Invertebrate	Animal-based acute toxicity data indicates low toxicity for terrestrial vertebrates. See acute toxicity.
Biocidal	No evidence of terrestrial invertebrate toxicity for the mixture or any of its components.
	The product is not designed as a biocide.

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

There are no specific restrictions for this product (not a dangerous good).			
UN Number	NA	Proper Shipping Name	NA
Class(es)	NA	Packing group	NA
Precautions	NA	HAZCHEM code	1T (recommended)

15. Regulatory Information

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR002581, Fuel Additives (Combustible) Group Standard 2006.

Specific Workplace Controls (as per HSNO approval referenced to Controls Matrix)

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 > 10000L is stored.
Location test certificate	Not required.
Flammable zone	Not required.
Fire extinguisher	If > 500L 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.

Other Legislation

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.

16. Other Information

Abbreviations

Approval Code	Approval HSR002581, Fuel Additives (Combustible) 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.



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<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	Suppliers MSDS
<i>Review</i>	
Date	Reason for Review
May 2013	Not applicable, new SDS
November 2016	Change of logo and company name, HSE to HSAW, formatting.
<i>Disclaimer</i>	
<p>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 SDS author, email info@datachem.co.nz or phone: (09) 940 30 80.</p>	
