

# ROXDIESEL ANTIFREEZE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 62208

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/3 Page 1 of 10

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

ROXDIESEL ANTIFREEZE

### SYNONYMS

"diesel fuel pour point depressant", "Callington Haven"

### PRODUCT USE

Diesel fuel pour point depressant.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Callington Haven Pty Ltd

Address:

30 South Street

Rydalmere

NSW, 2116

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9898 2788

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)

Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112

Fax: +61 2 9684 4215

Email: sales@calhaven.com.au

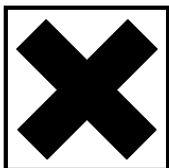
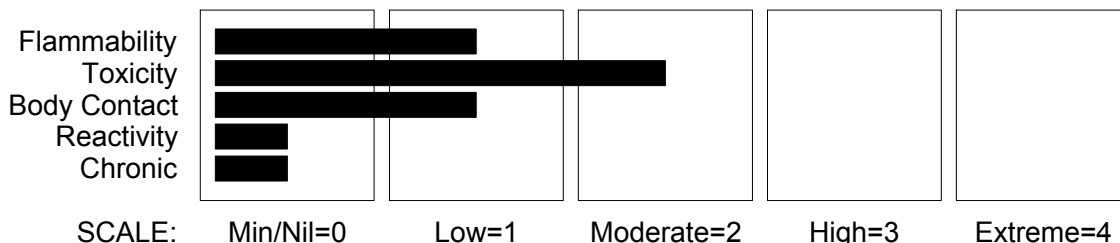
## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

### RISK

■ HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if

### SAFETY

■ Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.

continued...

# ROXDIESEL ANTIFREEZE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 62208

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/3 Page 2 of 10

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

swallowed.

- Inhalation may produce health damage\*.
- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*.
- Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.

\* (limited evidence).

- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
heating oil		>60
hydrocarbon solvent		10-30
preservative		<1
performance additives		10-30

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- 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.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - 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.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
  - 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.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

continued...

# ROXDIESEL ANTIFREEZE

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 62208

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/3 Page 3 of 10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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- 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- 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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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].

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### 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.

### 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>).

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

continued...

# ROXDIESEL ANTIFREEZE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 62208

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/3 Page 4 of 10

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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**HAZCHEM:** None

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

PVC chemical resistant type.

Butyl rubber.

Neoprene.

Respirator:

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR 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 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.

### MAJOR 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.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

continued...

# ROXDIESEL ANTIFREEZE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 62208

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/3 Page 5 of 10

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

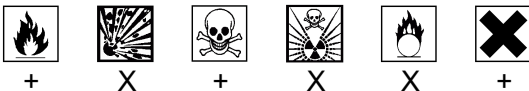
## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with oxidisers and strong acids.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

## SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



- +: *May be stored together*  
O: *May be stored together with specific preventions*  
X: *Must not be stored together*

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	Roxdiesel Antifreeze (Oil mist, refined mineral)	5

### MATERIAL DATA

#### ROXDIESEL ANTIFREEZE:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents. heating oil, as
- Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (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.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

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# ROXDIESEL ANTIFREEZE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2009

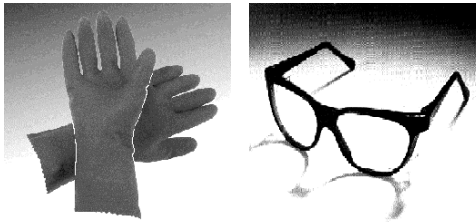
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 62208

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/3 Page 6 of 10

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

- 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. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. 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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

- Butyl rubber gloves.
- Neoprene gloves.
- PVC gloves.
- Safety footwear.
- PVC boots.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ 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	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

continued...

# ROXDIESEL ANTIFREEZE

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 62208

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/3 Page 7 of 10

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Clear to slightly hazy brown liquid with a petroleum odour; does not mix with water. Miscible with many organic solvents.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.85- 0.87

pH (1% solution): Not applicable.

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

Boiling Range (°C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

State: Liquid

Melting Range (°C): Not available.

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Flash Point (°C): >61

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

continued...

# ROXDIESEL ANTIFREEZE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 62208

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/3 Page 8 of 10

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- The liquid is highly discomforting and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

##### EYE

- The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.

##### SKIN

- The liquid is discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

##### INHALED

- The vapour/mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract. 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.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour and skin contact. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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No data

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:  
Water/Soil

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

Roxdiesel  
Antifreeze

No data

continued...



# ROXDIESEL ANTIFREEZE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 62208

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/3 Page 9 of 10

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- 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.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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Labels Required: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.  
HAZCHEM: None (ADG6)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**POISONS SCHEDULE: S5**

### REGULATIONS

**No data for Roxdiesel Antifreeze (CW: 62208)**

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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Issue Date: 15-Sep-2009

Print Date: 21-Jan-2010

continued...

# ROXDIESEL ANTIFREEZE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2009

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 62208

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/3 Page 10 of 10

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*