

## FuelPower Conditioner

**Outback (M)SDS portal:**  
<https://jr.chemwatch.net/outb/account/autologin?login=wilhelmsen>

Part Number: 778785

Version No: 7.25

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 10/07/2024

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L.REACH.ISL.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	FuelPower Conditioner
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Synonyms</b>	Fuel treatment
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphta, (petroleum), heavy aromatic and naphthalene
<b>Chemical formula</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Other means of identification</b>	778785   UFI:SH0W-C0VV-H00G-FH7M

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

<b>Procedural Category</b>	PROC16   Use of fuels
<b>Chemical Product Category</b>	PC13   Fuels
<b>Sectors of Use</b>	SU3   Industrial uses
<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Fuel Oil Treatment
<b>Uses advised against</b>	No specific uses advised against are identified.

#### 1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	<b>Outback (M)SDS portal:</b> <a href="https://jr.chemwatch.net/outb/account/autologin?login=wilhelmsen">https://jr.chemwatch.net/outb/account/autologin?login=wilhelmsen</a>	<b>Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS* Central Warehouse</b>
<b>Address</b>	-----Use our Outback portal to obtain our (M)SDSs in other languages and/or format.----- For questions relating to our SDSs please use Email: WSS.GLOBAL.SDSINFO@wilhelmsen.com ----- Norway	Willem Barentszstraat 50 Rotterdam Netherlands
<b>Telephone</b>	Not Available	+31 10 4877 777
<b>Fax</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.wilhelmsen.com">https://www.wilhelmsen.com</a>	<a href="https://www.wilhelmsen.com">https://www.wilhelmsen.com</a>
<b>Email</b>	wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com	wss.rotterdam@wilhelmsen.com

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	<b>24hrs - Chemwatch</b>	<b>Dutch nat. poison centre</b>	<b>CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)</b>
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	+31-10-4877700	+ 31 88 7558561	+61 3 9573 3188
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	+31-10-4877700	+ 31 10 4877700	Not Available

**FuelPower Conditioner**

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

**SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture**

<b>Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]</b>	H304 - Aspiration Hazard Category 1, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H336 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, H351 - Carcinogenicity Category 2, H372 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

**2.2. Label elements**

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
<b>Signal word</b>	<b>Danger</b>

**Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H351</b>	Suspected of causing cancer.
<b>H372</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Nervous system) (Inhalation)
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Supplementary statement(s)**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

<b>P101</b>	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children.
<b>P103</b>	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
<b>P270</b>	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.
<b>P264</b>	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P301+P310</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
<b>P331</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting.
<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
<b>P391</b>	Collect spillage.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
<b>P332+P313</b>	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P362+P364</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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Material contains Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)-, Hydrocarbons; C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene, naphthalene.

**2.3. Other hazards**

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****3.1.Substances**

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

**3.2.Mixtures**

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 91-20-3 2. 202-049-5 3. 601-052-00-2 4. Not Available	1-3	<u>naphthalene</u> *	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H302, H351, H400, H410 [2]	Not Available Acute M factor: Not Available Chronic M factor: Not Available	Not Available
1. Not Available 2. 919-164-8 3. Not Available 4. 01-21194739 77-17-0004	60-70	<u>Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)-</u>	Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; H304, H372, H412, EUH066 [1]	0 Acute M factor: Not Available Chronic M factor: Not Available	Not Available
1. 64742-94-5* 2. 265-198-5 3. 649-424-00-3 4. Not Available	10-30	<u>Hydrocarbons: C10, aromatics, &gt;1% naphthalene</u>	Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H304, H336, H351, H411, EUH066 [1]	Not Available Acute M factor: Not Available Chronic M factor: Not Available	Not Available
1. 9040-65-7* 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	10-30	<u>Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; H315 [1]	0 Acute M factor: Not Available Chronic M factor: Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:**

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

**SECTION 4 First aid measures****4.1. Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▶ Wash out immediately with water.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. Treat symptomatically.

for naphthalene intoxication: Naphthalene requires hepatic and microsomal activation prior to the production of toxic effects. Liver microsomes catalyse the initial synthesis of the reactive 1,2-epoxide intermediate which is subsequently oxidised to naphthalene dihydrodiol and alpha-naphthol. The 2-naphthoquinones are thought to produce haemolysis, the 1,2-naphthoquinones are thought to be responsible for producing cataracts in rabbits, and the glutathione-adducts of naphthalene-1,2-oxide are probably responsible for pulmonary toxicity. Suggested treatment regime:

- ▶ Induce emesis and/or perform gastric lavage with large amounts of warm water where oral poisoning is suspected.
- ▶ Instill a saline cathartic such as magnesium or sodium sulfate in water (15 to 30g).
- ▶ Demulcents such as milk, egg white, gelatin, or other protein solutions may be useful after the stomach is emptied but oils should be avoided because they promote absorption.
- ▶ If eyes/skin contaminated, flush with warm water followed by the application of a bland ointment.
- ▶ Severe anaemia, due to haemolysis, may require small repeated blood transfusions, preferably with red cells from a non-sensitive individual.
- ▶ Where intravascular haemolysis, with haemoglobinuria occurs, protect the kidneys by promoting a brisk flow of dilute urine with, for example, an osmotic diuretic such as mannitol. It may be useful to alkalinise the urine with small amounts of sodium bicarbonate but many researchers doubt whether this prevents blockage of the renal tubules.
- ▶ Use supportive measures in the case of acute renal failure. GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 5th Ed.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

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

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

Continued...

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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> </ul>

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	None known
<b>Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)</b>	E2: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2
<b>Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of</b>	E2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 200 / 500



X — Must not be stored together  
O — May be stored together with specific preventions  
+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

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See section 1.2

**SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**

**8.1. Control parameters**

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
naphthalene	Dermal 3.57 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 25 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 25 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic)	2.4 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 20 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 2.4 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 67.2 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 67.2 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 53.3 µg/kg soil dw (Soil) 2.9 mg/L (STP)
Hydrocarbons; C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene	Dermal 0.95 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.31 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.31 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 384 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 160.23 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Acute) <i>Dermal 0.28 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.00069 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 0.03 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.69 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 226 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Acute) *</i> <i>Oral 25.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i> <i>Inhalation 143.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Local, Acute) *</i>	Not Available

\* Values for General Population

**Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	naphthalene	Naphthalene	10 ppm / 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Iceland Occupational Exposure Limits	naphthalene	Naphthalene	10 ppm / 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Europe ECHA Occupational exposure limits substance evaluations	naphthalene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Iceland Occupational Exposure Limits	Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol	Mineral dust, inert (dust, minerals): very fine dust	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Iceland Occupational Exposure Limits	Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol	Dust: very fine dust	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	If both organic and inorganic dust are present, the organic part of the dust must not exceed 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
Iceland Occupational Exposure Limits	Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol	Dust, minerals, inert: total dust	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Iceland Occupational Exposure Limits	Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol	Mineral dust, inert (dust, minerals): total dust	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Iceland Occupational Exposure Limits	Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol	Dust, minerals, inert: very fine dust	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphthalene	15 ppm	83 ppm	500 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphthalene	250 ppm	Not Available
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)-	Not Available	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Hydrocarbons; C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene	Not Available	Not Available
Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol	Not Available	Not Available

**MATERIAL DATA**

for naphthalene:


Odour Threshold Value: 0.038 ppm

The TLV-TWA is thought to be low enough to prevent ocular toxicity but the margin of safety associated with the TLV for hypersusceptible individuals (with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase defective erythrocytes) to naphthalene-induced blood dyscrasias is unknown. Individual sensitivity to inhaled naphthalene-induced haemotoxicity varies greatly with even small doses producing acute haemolysis in some.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=1.2E2 (NAPHTHALENE)

**8.2. Exposure controls**

<b>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
<b>8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>

**Recommended material(s)**

**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the

**computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
TEFLON	A

**Respiratory protection**

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear, light brown		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.84
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>61	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Nanoform Solubility</b>	Not Available	<b>Nanoform Particle Characteristics</b>	Not Available
<b>Particle Size</b>	Not Available		

### 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>10.1.Reactivity</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.2. Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.5. Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5.3

Continued...



**SECTION 11 Toxicological information**

**11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

<p><b>Inhaled</b></p>	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of naphthalene vapour has been associated with headache, loss of appetite and nausea. Other conditions associated with exposure to the vapour include optic neuritis, corneal injury and kidney damage. Animals exposed to aerosols of a refined commercial solvent mixture consisting primarily of mono-methylated naphthalenes, exhibited dyspnoea. When animals were exposed to this mixture for 27 daily one-hour exposures over a 35-day period, they showed dyspnoea, listlessness, prostration and marked salivation. Weight loss was evident in mice but not in other species. Pathological changes occurred in the lungs, liver and skin. Pulmonary changes consisted mainly of oedema, bronchopneumonia, emphysema, and thickening of the parabronchiolar alveolar septa.</p>
<p><b>Ingestion</b></p>	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.</p> <p>Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis).</p> <p>The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.</p> <p>Ingestion of naphthalene and its congeners may produce abdominal cramps with nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, headache, profuse perspiration, listlessness, confusion, and in severe poisonings, coma with or without convulsions. Irritation of the urinary bladder may also occur (presumably due to the excretory products of naphthalene metabolism) and produce urgency, dysuria, and the passage of brown or black urine with or without albumin or casts. These effects may disappear within a few days and have not been associated with haemolysis which is a prominent finding in naphthalene poisoning. Severe naphthalene poisoning in humans produces haemoglobinuria, methaemoglobinaemia, the production of Heinz bodies and death. Methaemoglobinemia produces a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia). Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discolouration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure.</p>
<p><b>Skin Contact</b></p>	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>Workers sensitised to naphthalene and its congeners show exfoliative dermatitis. Hypersensitivity, with positive patch tests, has been demonstrated in certain individuals. Percutaneous absorption is apparently inadequate to produce acute systemic reactions, except in new-born babies. Tests with a refined commercial liquid grade of methyl naphthalene (MN), placed under a patch for 48 hours on human skin produced slight to moderate reactions. In rabbits, a single dermal exposure to MN produced loss of appetite (anorexia). Repeated application of the refined commercial grade of MN to rabbit skin at 1-4 mg/kg/day for up to 21 days produced severe skin irritation and necrosis. Anorexia, moderate weight loss and fatalities were also recorded.</p>
<p><b>Eye</b></p>	<p>Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p> <p>Exposure to naphthalene and its congeners has produced cataracts in animals and workers. In one study, eight of twenty-one workers, exposed to naphthalene for 5-years, showed opacities of the lens.</p>
<p><b>Chronic</b></p>	<p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.</p> <p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance who are likely to become hyper-responsive.</p> <p>Substances than can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing air-way hyper-responsiveness. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers</p> <p>Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.</p>

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	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. In a two-year inhalation study, groups of mice were exposed at 0, 10 or 30 ppm naphthalene, 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 103 weeks. Female mice showed an increase of pulmonary alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas at 30 ppm. There was no increase in the incidence of tumours in male mice. Naphthalene inhalation was associated with an increase in the incidence and severity of chronic inflammation, metaplasia of the olfactory epithelium, and hyperplasia of the respiratory epithelium in the nose, and chronic inflammation of the lungs of both sexes.	
<b>FuelPower Conditioner</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>naphthalene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.4 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 490 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit):495 mg (open) - mild
<b>Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (Other) LD50: >3400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 13,1 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >15000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>Hydrocarbons; C10, aromatics, &gt;1% naphthalene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): Irritating
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>FuelPower Conditioner</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
<b>NAPHTHALENE</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. <b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
<b>Hydrocarbons; C10, aromatics, &gt;1% naphthalene</b>	For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation. Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants). Reproductive toxicity: Animal studies show that high concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus. Human effects: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to skin inflammation and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials.

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Animal testing shows that exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer, but the relevance in humans is questionable.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✓

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

### 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

### 11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

FuelPower Conditioner	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
naphthalene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1344h	Fish	23-146	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.0.4mg/L	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.09-3.4mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.213mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	0.05h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	4
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)-	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48	Crustacea Daphnia magna	100mg/L	8
	LC50	96	Fish Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)	10-100mg/L	8
Hydrocarbons; C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.95mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.95mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.58mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	11.7mg/l	2
Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

for naphthalene:

Environmental fate:

Naphthalene released to the atmosphere may be transported to surface water and/or soil by wet or dry deposition. Since most airborne naphthalene is in the vapor phase, deposition is expected to be very slow (about 0.04–0.06 cm/sec). It has been estimated that about 2–3% of naphthalene emitted to air is transported

Continued...

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to other environmental media, mostly by dry deposition .

Naphthalene in surface water may volatilise to the atmosphere. The rate of volatilization also depends upon several environmental conditions, including temperature, wind velocity, and mixing rates of the air and water columns.

Log octanol/water partition coefficients (Kow) for naphthalene range from 3.29 to 3.37 and log organic carbon coefficients (Koc) range from 2.97 to 3.27. The reported experimentally determined log Koc is 3.11.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
naphthalene	HIGH (Half-life = 258 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.23 days)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
naphthalene	HIGH (BCF = 18000)
Hydrocarbons; C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene	LOW (BCF = 159)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
naphthalene	LOW (Log KOC = 1837)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods



<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

**SECTION 14 Transport information**

**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	

**Land transport (ADR-RID)**

14.1. UN number or ID number	3082	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphta, (petroleum), heavy aromatic and naphthalene	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	90
	Classification code	M6
	Hazard Label	9
	Special provisions	274 335 375 601
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

14.1. UN number	3082	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Solvent naphta, (petroleum), heavy aromatic and naphthalene	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197 A215
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

14.1. UN number	3082
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphta, (petroleum), heavy aromatic and

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	naphthalene	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	III	
<b>14.5 Environmental hazard</b>	Marine Pollutant	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-A , S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 969
	Limited Quantities	5 L

**Inland waterways transport (ADN)**

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	3082	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphta, (petroleum), heavy aromatic and naphthalene	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	9	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	III	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Environmentally hazardous	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Classification code	M6
	Special provisions	274; 335; 375; 601
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Equipment required	PP
	Fire cones number	0

**14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

Product name	Group
naphthalene	Not Available
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)-	Not Available
Hydrocarbons; C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene	Not Available
Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol	Not Available

**14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

Product name	Ship Type
naphthalene	Not Available
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)-	Not Available
Hydrocarbons; C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene	Not Available
Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

naphthalene is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Continued...

## FuelPower Conditioner

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

Iceland Occupational Exposure Limits

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

**Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)- is found on the following regulatory lists**

Not Applicable

**Hydrocarbons; C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene is found on the following regulatory lists**

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

**Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol is found on the following regulatory lists**

Iceland Occupational Exposure Limits

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

### Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

### Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	E2

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (naphthalene; Hydrocarbons; C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene; Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol)
Japan - ENCS	No (Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (Formaldehyde, polymer with nonylphenol)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

### SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/07/2024
Initial Date	09/12/2016

### CONTACT POINT

Continued...

- For quotations contact your local Customer Services - <https://wssdirectory.wilhelmsen.com/#/customerservices> - Responsible for safety data sheet Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS - Prepared by: Compliance Manager, - Email: [wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com](mailto:wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com) - Telephone: Tel.: +47 67584000

### Full text Risk and Hazard codes

<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H400</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life.
<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.25	10/07/2024	Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, First Aid measures - First Aid (skin), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (eye), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet)

### Other information

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.

The 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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

### Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
  
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances



**Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]**

<b>Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments</b>	<b>Classification Procedure</b>
Aspiration Hazard Category 1, H304	Calculation method
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Expert judgement
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, H336	Calculation method
Carcinogenicity Category 2, H351	Calculation method
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, H372	Expert judgement
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H411	Expert judgement

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