Material Safety Data Sheet
TRU GRIT AC-82 Diesel Fuel Biocide

Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Identification

PRODUCT NAME
TRU GRIT AC- 82 Diesel Fuel Biocide

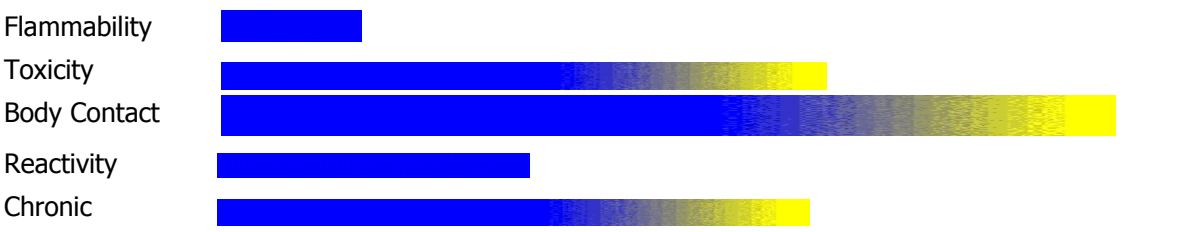
PRODUCT USE
■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.
Used to treat bacteria in fuel in order to prevent fuel filter blockages.

SUPPLIER
Company:
ONSHORE OILS PTY LTD
Address:
38a Aquarium Ave,
Hemmant
QLD, 4174
Australia
Telephone: +61 7 3348 8388
Fax: +61 7 3390 7455
www.onshoreoils.com.au

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



Scale: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

RISK
Risk Codes
Harmful if swallowed
Causes burns
Risk of serious damage to eyes
May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact
Inhalation may produce health damage.

SAFETY
Keep locked up
Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
Avoid contact with skin.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Wear suitable protective clothing.

Section 3 - Composition /Information on Ingredients

NAME	CAS RN	%
1, 2- benzisothiazolin- 3- one, sodium salt	58249-25-5	10-20
propylene glycol	57-55-6	80-90

Section 4- First Aid Measures

SWALLOWED
• For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
• Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
• 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.

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.

SKIN

■ If skin or hair contact occurs:
• Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
• Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
• Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
• Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED
• If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
• Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
• 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.
• Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
• Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).
• As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semirecumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
• Polyethylene glycols are generally poorly absorbed orally and are mostly unchanged by the kidney.
• Dermal absorption can occur across damaged skin (e.g. through burns) leading to increased osmolality, anion gap metabolic acidosis, elevated calcium, low ionised calcium, CNS depression and renal failure.
• Treatment consists of supportive care.[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].
Propylene glycol is primarily a CNS depressant in large doses and may cause hypoglycaemia, lactic acidosis and seizures.
• The usual measures are supportive care and decontamination (Ipecac/ lavage/ activated charcoal/ cathartics), within 2 hours of exposure should suffice.
• Check the anion gap, arterial pH, renal function and glucose levels.
Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.
In such an event consider:
- Foam.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
• Water spray or fog.
• Alcohol stable foam.
• Dry chemical powder.
• Carbon dioxide

FIRE FIGHTING
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
• Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

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).
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), other pyrolysis products typical
of burning organic material.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM
2X

Personal Protective Equipment
Breathing apparatus.
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

MINOR SPILLS
• Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or
disposal of material.
• Check regularly for spills and leaks.
• 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.

MAJOR SPILLS
• Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material..

SUITABLE CONTAINER
Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
• Plastic pail.
• Polyliner drum.
• Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
For low viscosity materials
• Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
• Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.
• Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
alkalies.
STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
• Material is hygroscopic, i.e. absorbs moisture from the air. Keep containers well sealed in storage.
• Store in original containers.
• Keep containers securely sealed.
• Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
• Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/personal Protection

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- d- Limonene: CAS:5989- 27- 5 CAS:138- 86- 3
- Alcohols C9- 11 ethoxylated: CAS:68439- 46- 3

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA Mg/m3	STEL Ppm	STEL Mg/m3	Peak Ppm	Peak Mg/m3	TWA F/CC	Notes
Aust. Exposure Standards	AC82 Diesel Fuel Biocide(Propane-1,2-diol: particulates only		10						
Aust Exposure Standards	AC82 Diesel Fuel Biocide (Propane-1, 2-diol total: (vapour & particulates)	150	474						

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 1, 2- benzisothiazolin- 3- one, sodium salt: CAS:58249- 25- 5

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

Chemical goggles.

- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

NOTE:
• 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.
• Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
• frequency and duration of contact,
• chemical resistance of glove material,
• glove thickness and
• dexterity.

OTHER
• Overalls.
• PVC Apron.
• PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
• Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
■ 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.
The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE
Clear Amber liquid; miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.
Corrosive.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100	Solubility in water(g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	12
Auto ignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure(kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water-1)	1.0-1.02
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (% vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

propylene glycol
log Kow (Prager 1995): - 0.92
log Kow (Sangster 1997): - 0.92

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

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.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
■ Harmful if swallowed.
- Causes Burns
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Limited evidence.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
■ * (limited evidence).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
* Possible Respiratory Sensitiser
* Cumulative effects may result following exposure

■ Inhalation may produce health damage*.
■ Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.
■ * (limited evidence).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
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. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a nonallergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. 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 the epidermis.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
AC82 Diesel Biocide	No Data available	No Data available		
1, 2-benzisothiazolin -3 –one, Sodium salt Porpylene gycol	No data available	No data available	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
Otherwise:

- If container cannot 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.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM:
2X (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	8 S	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1760	UN packing group:	II

Shipping Name:CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number:	1760	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	855	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	Y840	Maximum Qty/Pack: 1 L	
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	851	Maximum Qty/Pack: 0.5 L	

Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. *

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1760	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-A,S-B	Special provisions:	274

Limited Quantities: 1 L
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one, sodium salt (CAS: 58249-25-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
propylene glycol (CAS: 57-55-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

No data for TRU GRIT AC-82 Diesel Fuel Biocide (CW: 23-2917

Section 16 - 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.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
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.

permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.
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This is the end of the MSDS.