

# Safety Data Sheet


SDS No: 7071100

Rev. 1

Dated 25/02/2019



Section 1 Product and Company Identification	
Name of Product(s)	UPOIL DF 2500
Product Code(s)	70711
Product use :	Diesel fuel treatment additive
Name/Company address	UP Lubricants Pte Ltd
Address	No.2 Banyan Place Jurong Island Singapore 627700
Telephone	(65) 6789 9898
Fax	(65) 6861 2629
Product Information	www.upoil.com.sg

Section 2 Hazards Identification	
This product is hazardous according to regulatory guidelines Singapore Standard SS 586: 2014	
Classification	Aspiration toxicant: Category 1
Label Symbol	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard Statement(s)	Health: H304. May be fatal if swallowed and enter airways. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition.

Section 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients		
Components	CAS number	Approx. % wt
Distillate, hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	>90
Proprietary additives	Mixture	<10

Section 4 First Aid Measures	
In the event of serious problems	Call a doctor or summon medical assistance urgently.
Information in the event of :	
- inhalation	Take the person into the fresh air. Get medical attention if dizziness, nausea, respiratory discomfort or unconsciousness occurs. If breathing has stopped, use assisted ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
- contact with the skin	Rinse off with water and remove contaminated clothing.
- contact with the eyes	Remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water
- ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. If person is conscious, give water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Take the victim to hospital as soon as possible.

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<b>Section 5 Fire Fighting Measures</b>	
Methods of extinguishing	Water fog, foam, CO <sub>2</sub> , dry chemical
Fire fighting instructions	Inappropriate extinguishing media: straight streams of water. See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.
Special methods of action	None.
Combustion or decomposition products	Oxides of carbon, fume, smoke, incomplete combustion products.
Protection for fire-fighters	Wear full protective clothing and positive pressure breathing apparatus.
Flammability Properties	Flash Point > 90°C Flammable limits (approx. vol. % in air): LEL 0.6 UEL 4.9 Autoignition temperature > 200°C

<b>Section 6 Accidental Release Measures</b>	
Individual precautions	Depending on the risk of exposure, wear gloves, goggles, and protective clothing. Avoid breathing vapour.
Protective measures	Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spilled material.
Environmental protection precautions	Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection.
Methods of cleaning	Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or by pumping.
Recovery	Dam and then recover with the aid of physical resources. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil.
Disposal	Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

<b>Section 7 Handling and Storage</b>	
General handling information	Avoid contact with skin. Prevent small spills and leakages to prevent slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or earthing procedures. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404

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	(Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity). Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage, drainage systems and bodies of water. Do not get into eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Keep out of the reach of children. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Static Accumulator	This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
Prevention of worker exposure	Ensure adequate ventilation is provided if there is any risk of vapours, mists, or aerosols forming
Storage	Keep well away from sources of heat. Avoid the accumulation of static electricity. Provide earthing. Use only receptacles, joints, pipes etc. which are resistant to hydrocarbons. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures.
Storage conditions	Periods of exposure to high temperatures should be minimized. Water contamination should be avoided.
Container warning	Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapour) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

## Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

General considerations	Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job
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	activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.			
Technical measures	Use the product in a well-ventilated atmosphere with anti-deflagrating materials			
Monitoring parameters :				
Exposure limit (Petroleum distillate, hydrotreated light)	Form	Limit/Standard		Note
	Vapor	RCP-TWA	152 ppm	1200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Note: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.			
Respiratory protection	Wear appropriate breathing equipment if exposure levels exceed the limit values.			
Protection for the hands	Use impermeable hydrocarbon-resistant gloves. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: 4H (PE/EVAL), Nitrile Rubber, Silver Shield, Viton.			
Protection for the eyes	Wear goggles in the event of the risk of emissions.			
Hygiene measures	Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with skin.			

Section 9 Physical and chemical properties	
Physical state at 20°C	Liquid
Colour	Pale amber liquid
Odour	Mild petroleum odour
pH	Not applicable
Flash point (PMcc)	> 90° C
Auto ignition temperature	> 200° C
Boiling point	220 - 260°C
Vapour pressure	0.09 mmHg @ 20°C
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1
Density at 15 °C	0.791 kg/l
Solubility	Soluble in hydrocarbons; Insoluble in water
Freezing point	Not applicable
Viscosity at 40°C	3.60 cSt

Section 10 Stability and reactivity	
Stability	Stable product under normal conditions

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Conditions to be avoided	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources
Substances to be avoided	Avoid powerful acids and oxidising agents such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.
Polymerization	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 Toxicological information	
Contact with the eyes	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
Contact with the skin	May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
- Acute dermal toxicity	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402 Acute Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg
- Skin irritation	The skin irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
- Skin sensitization	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
Ingestion	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401
- Acute oral toxicity	The acute oral toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components. Acute Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg
Inhalation	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
- Acute inhalation toxicity	Acute Toxicity: (Rat) 4 hour(s) LC50 > 5000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Vapour)
Acute toxicity estimate	Not determined
Additional toxicological information	Not expected to cause cancer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 453 Vapour/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anaesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis.

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	Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.
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Section 12 Ecological information	
Ecotoxicity	This material is not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.
Mobility	No data available
Persistence and degradability	This material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
Hydrolysis	Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.
Photolysis	Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant.
Atmospheric Oxidation	Expected to degrade rapidly in air.

Section 13 Disposal considerations	
Surplus or wastes	Do not discharge into the sewerage system or natural environment.
Methods relating to elimination	Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. Oil collection services are available for used oil recycling or disposal. Place contaminated materials in containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations. Contact your sales representative or local environmental or health authorities for approved disposal or recycling methods.

Section 14 Transport information	
The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.	
DOT Classifications:	Not Regulated for Land Transport
IMO/IMDG shipping description	Not regulated as Dangerous goods for transportation under IMDG code
ICAO/IATA shipping description	Not regulated as Dangerous goods for transportation under ICAO TI or IATA DGR
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	<b>Product Name:</b> NOXIOUS LIQUID, N.F.,(9) N.O.S., ( contains iso-and cycloalkanes (C12+)) <b>Ship type:</b> 3 <b>Pollution category:</b> Z
Marine Pollutant	No

Section 15 Regulatory information	
Regulatory lists search:	No component of this material was found on

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01-1=IARC Group 1 01-2A=IARC Group 2A 01-2B=IARC Group 2B	the regulatory lists.
Material is hazardous as defined by Specification for hazard communication for hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods (Singapore Standard SS586) Part 2:2014 - Globally harmonised system of classification and labelling of chemicals - Singapore's adaptations.	
All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AICS (Australia), DSL (Canada), KECl (Korea), PICCS (Philippines), TSCA (United States). One or more components is listed on ELINCS (European Union). Secondary notification by the importer may be required. All other components are listed or exempted from listing on EINECS.	
One or more components does not comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: ENCS (Japan).	

Section 16 Other information	
Recommended uses and restriction on use :	Use of the product : see section 1
Others	No further information
Reason(s) for revision	Updates Company's address
Prepared according to the Singapore Standard SS 586: 2014	

This dossier supplements the technical notifications for use, but does not replace them. The information which it contains is based on our knowledge relating to the product in question on the date indicated.

The information is given in good faith. The user's attention is also drawn to possible risks incurred if a product is employed for uses other than those for which it was designed.

The information dossier does not, under any circumstances, discharge the user from the obligation of being aware of, and of applying, all the texts which govern his sphere of activity. He shall be solely responsible for taking the precautions associated with the use which he makes of the product.

All the statutory provisions referred to are intended simply to assist the recipient in fulfilling the obligations incumbent upon him. This enumeration must not be considered to be exhaustive.

The recipient must ensure that no obligations are incumbent upon him, as a result of texts other than those cited, relating to the holding and handling of the product, for which he alone is responsible.

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