

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Engine leak stopper



## SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** Engine leak stopper  
**CHEMICAL NAME:** Not Applicable  
**SYNONYMS:** engine sealant  
**PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Not Applicable  
**CHEMICAL FORMULA:** Not Applicable  
**CAS NUMBER:** Not Applicable

## SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

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

**CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**

Flammability 1  
Toxicity 2  
Body Contact 1  
Reactivity 1  
Chronic 2  
0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

### Label elements

Not Applicable

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

**Poisons Schedule**

Not Applicable

**Risk Phrases [1]**

R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**Legend:**

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

**Indication(s) of danger**

Not Applicable

### SAFETY ADVICE

**S23**

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

**S56**

Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

### Other hazards

Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage\*.  
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.  
Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.  
May produce discomfort of the eyes\*.  
Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*.

## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-65-0.	>60	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)

		NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.
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## SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### Eye Contact

Wash out immediately with fresh 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.  
 Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.  
 Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### Skin Contact

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.

### Inhalation

If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.  
 Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### Ingestion

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.

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

Treat symptomatically.

Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.  
 In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.  
 High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

**NOTE:** Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

### Extinguishing media

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

## SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

**Fire Incompatibility** Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc.as ignition may result

### Advice for firefighters

#### 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.  
 Combustion products include:  
 ,  
 carbon dioxide (CO2)  
 ,  
 phosphorus oxides (POx)  
 ,  
 sulfur oxides (SOx)  
 ,  
 other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

**SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**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 with the substance, 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**

Chemical Class: aliphatic hydrocarbons

For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION		LIMITATIONS
<b>LAND SPILL - SMALL</b>					
cross-linked polymer - particulate	1		shovel	shovel	R, W, SS
cross-linked polymer - pillow	1		throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT
wood fiber - pillow	2		throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
treated wood					
fibre- pillow	2		throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	3		shovel	shovel	R, I, P
foamed glass - pillow	3		throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
<b>LAND SPILL - MEDIUM</b>					
cross-linked polymer - particulate	1		blower	skiploader	R,W, SS
cross-linked polymer - pillow	2		throw	skiploader	R, DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	3		blower	skiploader	R, I, P
polypropylene - particulate	3		blower	skiploader	W, SS, DGC
expanded mineral - particulate	4		blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC
polypropylene - mat	4		throw	skiploader	DGC, RT

**Legend**

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense  
 R; Not reusable  
 I: Not incinerable  
 P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy  
 RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged  
 SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988

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.

## SECTION 7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

### Precautions for safe handling

#### Safe handling

##### **Remove all ignition sources.**

Limit all unnecessary personal contact.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

#### Other information

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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Suitable container

Metal can or drum

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

#### Storage incompatibility

CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

### INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
paraffinic distillat, heavy, solvent, dewaxed (severe)	100(ppm)	300(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Engine Stop Leak	Not Available	Not Available

### MATERIAL DATA

NOTE L: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP

346. European Union (EU) List of Dangerous Substances (Annex I) - up to the 29th ATP

### Exposure controls

#### Appropriate 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. 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.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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 initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

#### Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	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.

### **Personal protection**



### **Eye and face protection**

Safety glasses with side shields.

- 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 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. 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]

### **Skin protection**

See Hand protection below

### **Hand protection**

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.

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.

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

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.

Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

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.

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

### **Body protection**

See Other protection below

### **Other protection**

Overalls.

P.V.C. apron.

Barrier cream.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eye wash unit.

**Thermal hazards**

Not Available

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<i>Appearance</i>	Amber oily liquid; does not mix with water.		
<i>Physical state</i>	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.90
<i>Odour</i>	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
<i>Odour threshold</i>	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
<i>pH (as supplied)</i>	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
<i>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</i>	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
<i>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</i>	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
<i>Flash point (°C)</i>	135	Taste	Not Available
<i>Evaporation rate</i>	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
<i>Flammability</i>	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
<i>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</i>	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
<i>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</i>	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
<i>Vapour pressure (kPa)</i>	Negligible	Gas group	Not Available
<i>Solubility in water (g/L)</i>	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Applicable
<i>Vapour density (Air = 1)</i>	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity

See section 7

### Chemical stability

Presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

### Conditions to avoid

See section 7

### Incompatible materials

See section 7

### Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Inhaled

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

Inhalation of oil droplets/ aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical pneumonitis.

#### Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting

#### Skin Contact

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

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.

## Eye

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).

## Chronic

Principal route of exposure is by skin contact; lesser exposures include inhalation of fumes from hot oils, oil mists or droplets. Prolonged contact with mineral oils carries with it the risk of skin conditions such as oil folliculitis, eczematous dermatitis, pigmentation of the face (melanosis) and warts on the sole of the foot (plantar warts). With highly refined mineral oils no appreciable systemic effects appear to result through skin absorption. Exposure to oil mists frequently elicits respiratory conditions, such as asthma; the provoking agent is probably an additive. High oil mist concentrations may produce lipoid pneumonia although clinical evidence is equivocal. In animals exposed to concentrations of 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> oil mist, for periods of 12 to 26 months, the activity of lung and serum alkaline phosphatase enzyme was raised; 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> oil mist did not produce this response. These enzyme changes are sensitive early indicators of lung damage. Workers exposed to vapours of mineral oil and kerosene for 5 to 35 years showed an increased prevalence of slight basal lung fibrosis.

## Engine Stop Leak

**TOXICITY**  
Not Available

**IRRITATION**  
Not Available

## paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)

Not Available

Not Available

## CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

#### NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Engine Stop Leak	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

### Persistence and degradability

#### Ingredient

Not Available

#### Persistence: Water/Soil

Not Available

#### Persistence: Air

Not Available

### Bioaccumulative potential

#### Ingredient

Not Available

#### Bioaccumulation

Not Available

### Mobility in soil

#### Ingredient

Not Available

#### Mobility

Not Available

## SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

#### Product / Packaging disposal

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant

NO

HAZCHEM

Not Applicable

Land transport (I): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS



## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

*paraffinic distillate, heavy,  
solvent-dewaxed (severe)  
(64742-65-0.) is found on the  
following regulatory lists*

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (\*Substitute It Now!)", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

\*\*\*\*\*End of MSDS\*\*\*\*\*

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