

# PRO-LINE FUEL SYSTEM CLEANER, 500ml

Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch: 48-0405

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.CAN.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	PRO-LINE FUEL SYSTEM CLEANER, 500ml
Synonyms	Item No. 2030
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrosulfurised and xylene)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Additives.
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### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Liqui Moly GmbH
Address	Jerg-Wieland-Strasse 4 Ulm D-89081 Germany
Telephone	+49 731 1420 0
Fax	+49 731 1420 82
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	2	2
Toxicity	2	2
Body Contact	1	1
Reactivity	1	1
Chronic	2	2

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme



#### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



#### CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION

Ingredient	CAS number	Classification Description	Classification Code
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrosulfurised	64742-82-1.	Combustible liquid, Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects	B3, D2B
xylene	1330-20-7	Flammable Liquid, Very Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects, Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects	B2, D2A, D2B
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	Combustible liquid, Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects	B3, D2B
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	64742-47-8.	Combustible liquid, Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects	B3, D2B
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Flammable Liquid, Very Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects, Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects	B2, D2A, D2B

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1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	95-63-6	Combustible liquid	B3
naphthalene	91-20-3	Flammable Solid, Very Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects	B4, D2A

<b>GHS Classification</b>	Flammable Liquid Category 3, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
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## Label elements

<b>GHS label elements</b>	
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<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>DANGER</b>
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## Hazard statement(s)

<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
<b>H401</b>	Toxic to aquatic life
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.

## 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>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<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 chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-82-1.	60-80	<a href="#">naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</a>
1330-20-7	1-<10	<a href="#">xylene</a>
64742-94-5	1-10	<a href="#">solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic</a>
64742-47-8.	1-5	<a href="#">isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP</a>
100-41-4	<2.5	<a href="#">ethylbenzene</a>
95-63-6	0.1-<1	<a href="#">1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</a>
91-20-3	0.1-<1	<a href="#">naphthalene</a>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	If skin contact occurs: <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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>► Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>► Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>► 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.</li> <li>► Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>► If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>► Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>► Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>► Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>► Seek medical advice.</li> <li>► Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>► Avoid giving alcohol.</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>

**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.

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:

- 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.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> < 50 mm Hg or pCO<sub>2</sub> > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

**BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI**

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min	End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift	

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Foam.</li> <li>► Dry chemical powder.</li> <li>► BCF (where regulations permit).</li> <li>► Carbon dioxide.</li> </ul>
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**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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**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>► May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>► Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>► Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> <li>► Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>► Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>► Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

## PRO-LINE FUEL SYSTEM CLEANER, 500ml

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove all ignition sources.</li> <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> </ul>
Major Spills	<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>May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.	

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li><b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li><b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.</li> <li>Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.</li> </ul> <p>For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.</p>

## PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard solvent	575 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 100 ppm	720 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard solvent	575 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 100 ppm	720 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye, skin & skidney damage; nausea; central nervous system impairment
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard solvent	525 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard solvent	572 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard solvent (mineral spirits)	290 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 100 ppm	580 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	xylene	Dimethylbenzene, see Xylene - Skin	435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 100 ppm	650 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

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Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	xylene	Xylene (o, m-, p-isomers)	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene (Xylene) - Skin / Xylene (o-,m-,p-isomers) - Skin	434 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	652 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	xylene	Xylene - Mixed isomers	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract & eye irritation; central nervous system impairment. BEI
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	xylene	Xylene (o, m & p isomers)	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene / Xylene (o-,m-,p- isomers)	434 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	651 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	xylene	Dimethylbenzene (Xylene, o,m & p isomers)	434 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	651 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	xylene	Xylene (o, m & p isomers)	100 ppm ppm	150 ppm ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Stoddard solvent	575 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	720 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Designated Chemical Substances	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Mineral oils, untreated and mildly treated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Stoddard solvent	575 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	720 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye, skin & skidney damage; nausea; central nervous system impairment
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Stoddard solvent	525 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Stoddard solvent	572 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Stoddard solvent (mineral spirits)	290 mg/m3 mg/m3	580 mg/m3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	435 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	545 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	T20
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	434 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	542 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system impairment; eye irritation. BEI
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; kidney dam (nephropathy); cochlear impair; BEI
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	434 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	543 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	434 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	543 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene Revised 2011	20 ppm ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene	25 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment; asthma; hematologic effects

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Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Trimethyl benzene (mixed isomers)	25 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: CNS impair; asthma; hematologic eff
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	naphthalene	Naphthalene	50 mg/m3 / 10 ppm	75 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	naphthalene	Naphthalene	10 ppm	15 ppm	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	naphthalene	Naphthalene	52 mg/m3 / 10 ppm	79 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	naphthalene	Naphthalene	10 ppm	15 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: hemotologic effects; upper respiratory tract & eye irritation; eye damage
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	naphthalene	Naphthalene	10 ppm	15 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: (Hematologic eff; URT & eye irr; eye dam)
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	naphthalene	Naphthalene	52 mg/m3 / 10 ppm	79 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	naphthalene	Naphthalene	52 mg/m3 / 10 ppm	79 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	naphthalene	Naphthalene	10 ppm ppm	15 ppm ppm	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrosulfurised	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	100 ppm	350 ppm	29500 ppm
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Aromatic hydrocarbon solvents; (High flash naphtha distillates; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic)	3.1 ppm	34 ppm	410 ppm
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	100 ppm	350 ppm	29500 ppm
ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-; (Pseudocumene)	Not Available	Not Available	360 ppm
naphthalene	Naphthalene	15 ppm	15 ppm	500 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrosulfurised	29,500 mg/m3	20,000 mg/m3
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not Available	Not Available
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	29,500 mg/m3	20,000 mg/m3
ethylbenzene	2,000 ppm	800 [LEL] ppm
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
naphthalene	500 ppm	250 ppm

## Exposure controls

<b>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.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</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.</li> </ul>

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<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>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>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>PVC Apron.</li> <li>PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## 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
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C

\* 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.

## 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
up to 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Light yellow flammable liquid with characteristic odour; not miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.816
<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 Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	<7
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	39	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available

Continued...



## PRO-LINE FUEL SYSTEM CLEANER, 500ml

Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<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>
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 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression. As a rule, these compounds may also act as general anaesthetics.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.
Skin Contact	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

PRO-LINE FUEL SYSTEM CLEANER, 500ml	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1400 ppm/8H <sup>[2]</sup>	
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	[PETROFIN]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h <sup>-[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): Irritating
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg/4H <sup>[1]</sup>	
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1400 ppm/8H <sup>[2]</sup>	



## PRO-LINE FUEL SYSTEM CLEANER, 500ml

ethylbenzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ca.15432.6 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 35.5 mg/L/2H <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 55 mg/L/2H <sup>[2]</sup>	
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 3504 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 18 mg/L/4hd <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: ca.3504 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
naphthalene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 490 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit):495 mg (open) - mild
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's msds Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. <b>for petroleum:</b> This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.
XYLENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Reproductive effector in rats
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC	<b>for petroleum:</b> This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents <b>Carcinogenicity:</b> Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.
ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
ETHYLBENZENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. Liver changes, uterine tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded.
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
NAPHTHALENE	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 on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. <b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Acute Toxicity	☹	Carcinogenicity	☹
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	☹	Reproductivity	☹
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	☹	STOT - Single Exposure	✔

## PRO-LINE FUEL SYSTEM CLEANER, 500ml

Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☐	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	☐	Aspiration Hazard	✓

**Legend:** ✓ – Data required to make classification available  
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

## CMR STATUS

REPROTOXIN	xylene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	
SKIN	xylene	Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin (French)	voie cutanée
	naphthalene	Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin/Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	1 Skin; 2B

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

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.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
naphthalene	HIGH (Half-life = 258 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.23 days)

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	LOW (BCF = 159)
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	LOW (BCF = 159)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
naphthalene	HIGH (BCF = 18000)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
naphthalene	LOW (KOC = 1837)


## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<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.</p>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

	
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Marine Pollutant



## Land transport (TDG)

UN number	1993		
Packing group	III		
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised and xylene)		
Environmental hazard	No relevant data		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3	
	Subrisk	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	16	
	Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	5	
	ERAP Index	Not Applicable	

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993		
Packing group	III		
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised and xylene)		
Environmental hazard	No relevant data		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3	
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	
	ERG Code	3L	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L	

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1993		
Packing group	III		
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised and xylene)		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3	
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E	
	Special provisions	223 274 955	
	Limited Quantities	5 L	

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	xylene	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	ethylbenzene	Y

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IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Y; X
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	naphthalene	X

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised(64742-82-1.) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (French)", "Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits"
xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (French)", "Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits"
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic(64742-94-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances"
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP(64742-47-8.) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Designated Chemical Substances", "Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (French)", "Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits"
ethylbenzene(100-41-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (French)", "Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits"
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene(95-63-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances"
naphthalene(91-20-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (French)", "Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits"

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	64742-82-1., 8052-41-3.
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	101795-05-5., 1030262-12-4., 64742-47-8., 64742-82-1., 8052-41-3.

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

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

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

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