



**NORTH AMERICAN
LUBRICANTS, CO.**

MSDS

Material Safety Data Sheet

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Puratech Fuel System Cleaner

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms: None

Product Code: 1101FSC

Generic Name: Fuel System Cleaner

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon

Responsible Party: North American Lubricants Company
8502 E. Via De Ventura, Suite 240
Scottsdale, AZ 85258

Help Desk: Mon. – Fri. 7 a.m. – 5 p.m. PST, 1-800-430-6252

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

24 Hour Emergency Telephone Numbers:

Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident
Call CHEMTREC
North America: (800) 424-9300
Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)

California Poison
Control System
Cont. US: (800) 356-3129
Outside US: (415) 821-5338

Health Hazards : Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety Hazards : Flammable.

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

- **Physical Form:** Liquid
- **Appearance:** Clear, or Light yellow to amber liquid
- **Odor:** Solvent/Kerosene odor

NFPA HAZARD CLASS: Health: 1 (Slight)
Flammability: 2 (< 200 ° F)
Reactivity: 0 (Stable)
Specific Hazard 0 (None)

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Revised Sections: New MSDS

Status: Final New

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS

<u>WT%</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SYNONYM</u>	<u>CAS NO.</u>
85.00 - 95.00 %	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light		64742-47-8
5.00- 15.00 %	Detergent/inhibitor system		-

Blend of kerosine and additives.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

Inhalation : Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin Contact : May cause moderate irritation to skin. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eye Contact : May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Ingestion : Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Signs and Symptoms : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

Pre-Existing Medical Condition: Pre-existing medical conditions of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Skin. Respiratory system.

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

Additional Information : Under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency, this product meets the definition of a hazardous chemical when evaluated according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Skin Contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Eye Contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (37° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Advice to Physician : Treat symptomatically. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Flash point : 143 °F (61 °C)

Upper / lower Flammability or Explosion limits: Typical 0.60 - 6 %(V)

Auto ignition temperature : > 392 °F (200 °C)

Specific Hazards : Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Foam or water may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water in a jet.

Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

Additional Advice : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on

disposal. Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Protective measures : Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Clean Up Methods : Slippery when spilled. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.

Additional Advice : Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center(phone number 800-424-8802).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapors, mists or aerosols. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Handling : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. "Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labeled and closeable containers. Storage Temperature: 32 - 122 °F (0 - 50 °C). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

Recommended Materials : For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene.

Unsuitable Materials : PVC.

Additional Information : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits

Contains no components with occupational exposure limit values.

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Exposure Controls : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

Personal Protective Equipment: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory Protection : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.

Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapors [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)].

Hand Protection : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye Protection : Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Protective Clothing : Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.

Monitoring Methods : Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Minimize release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.

Other Protective Equipment: A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Amber. Liquid.

Odor : Hydrocarbon.

pH : Not applicable.

Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: > 302 °F (150 °C) estimated value(s)

Flash point : 143 °F (61 °C)

Upper / lower Flammability or Explosion limits: Typical 0.60 - 6 %(V)

Auto-ignition temperature : > 392 °F (200 °C)
Vapor pressure : < 300 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °F (estimated value(s))
Specific gravity : 0.78 at 16 °C / 61 °F
Water solubility : Negligible.
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow): > 3
Vapor density (air=1) : > 5 (estimated value(s))
Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1) : Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability : Stable.

Conditions to Avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Materials to Avoid : Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

Hazardous Polymerisation : Data not available

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Data not available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment : Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.

Acute Oral Toxicity : Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg , Rat. Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Acute Dermal Toxicity : Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg , Rabbit

Acute Inhalation Toxicity : Expected to be of low toxicity: LC50 >20 mg/l / 4 h, Rat, High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Skin Irritation : Moderately irritating to skin (but insufficient to classify). Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eye Irritation : Expected to be slightly irritating.

Respiratory Irritation : Inhalation of vapors or mists may cause irritation.

Sensitization : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Repeated Dose Toxicity : Not expected to be a hazard.

Mutagenicity : Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity : Not classified as a carcinogen.

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Not expected to be a hazard

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Acute Toxicity : Poorly soluble mixture. Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l (to aquatic organisms) (LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).

Mobility : Liquid under most environmental conditions. Floats on water. Contains volatile components. Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

Persistence/degradability : Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but the product contains components that may persist in the environment. The volatile components oxidise rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulation : Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Other Adverse Effects : Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal : Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.

Container Disposal : Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Do not, puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Additional Information US Department of Transportation Classification (49CFR):
Proper Shipping Name - Consumer Commodity, Class/Division – ORM-D.

IMDG

Identification number UN 1268

Proper shipping name PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.

Class / Division 3

Packing group III

Marine pollutant: No

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IATA (Country variations may apply)

Identification number ID 8000

Proper shipping name Consumer Commodity

Class / Division 9

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Federal Regulatory Status

Notification Status

EINECS

All components listed or polymer exempt.

TSCA

All components listed.

DSL

All components listed.

SARA Hazard Categories (311/312)

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard. Fire Hazard.

State Regulatory Status

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65)

This material does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

New Jersey Right-To-Know Chemical List

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (64742-47-8) Listed.

Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Chemical List

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (64742-47-8) Listed.

16. DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION

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17. DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

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