

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: PETROL INJECTOR CLEANER 350ML

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name REVENG GLOBAL AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY

Address	PO BOX 202, CAMDEN, 2570, NSW, AUSTRALIA
Emergency	000
	041948889
	www.reveng.net.au
Synonym(s)	PETROL INJECTOR CLEANER – PART NO. RPIC350
Use(s)	FUEL INJECTOR CLEANER
SDS Date	1 st AUGUST 2019

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R65 Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowe
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SAFETY PHRASES

- S2 Keep out of reach of children.
- S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray (where applicable).
- S24 Avoid contact with skin.
- S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN No.	None Allocated	DG Class	None Allocated	Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated	Hazchem Code None Allocated		

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROMATIC	Not Available	64742-94-5	30-60%
ETHER(S)	Not Available	Not Available	10-30%
SURFACTANT(S)	Not Available	Not Available	10-30%
CORROSION INHIBITOR(S)	Not Available	Not Available	<10%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Еуе	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Air- line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Combustible. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

Fire and Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

Extinguishing Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

Hazchem Code None Allocated

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage Contact emergency services where appropriate. Use personal protective equipment. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all ignition sources.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation systems. Store as a Class C1 Combustible Liquid (AS1940).

Handling Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Stds No exposure standard(s) allocated.

Biological Limits No biological limit allocated.

- **Engineering** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.
 - Wear splash-proof goggles, nitrile or viton (R) gloves and coveralls. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear: a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. If spraying, wear: a Full-face Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	(
Odour	3
рН	7
Vapour Pressure	

PPF

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CLEAR LIQUID
SLIGHT ODOUR
7 (Approximately)
< 0.1 kPa @ 20°C
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Solubility (water) Specific Gravity % Volatiles Flammability INSOLUBLE 0.9 85 % COMBUSTIBLE

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Vapour Density	NOT AVAILABLE	Flash Point	> 60°C
Boiling Point	> 150°C	Upper Explosion Limit	5.0 %
Melting Point	< 0°C	Lower Explosion Limit	0.7 %
Evaporation Rate	NOT AVAILABLE		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Material to Avoid	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), heat and ignition sources.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	Moderate toxicity - irritant. This product has the potential to cause adverse health effects with over exposure. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Chronic exposure to some solvents may result in central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidney damage.
Eye	Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and conjunctivitis. May result in burns with prolonged contact.
Inhalation	Irritant. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea, headache, fatigue, loss of appetite and vomiting. High level exposure may result in dizziness, breathing difficulties, pulmonary oedema and unconsciousness. Chronic exposure may result in kidney, liver and CNS damage.
Skin	Irritant. Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. May be absorbed through skin with harmful effects.
Ingestion	Moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dizziness, fatigue and diarrhoea. Ingestion of large quantities may result in liver and kidney damage, and unconsciousness. Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
Toxicity Data	SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROMATIC (64742-94-5) LC50 (Inhalation): > 590 mg/m3/4 hours (rat) LD50 (Skin): > 2 mL/kg (rabbit) LDLo (Ingestion): 5 mL/kg (rat)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment If aromatic hydrocarbons are released to soil, they will evaporate from near-surface soil & leach to groundwater. Biodegradation occurs in soil & groundwater but may be slow, especially at high concentrations, which can be toxic to microorganisms. Will exist largely as vapour in air. Half-life in atmosphere depends on particular hydrocarbon (eg 1-2 days (xylene); 3 hrs-1 day (toluene)).

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Wearing the protective equipment outlined, ensure all ignition sources are extinguished. For small quantities, absorb on paper, sand or similar and evaporate under a fume cupboard or open area. For large volumes, atomise into incinerator (mixing with more flammable solvent if required) or recycle by gravimetric separation, distilling & reusing. Contact the manufacturer for additional information if required.
 Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Shipping	None Allocated		
Name UN No.	None Allocated DG Class	None Allocated	Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated Hazchem Code None Allocated		

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Poison using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS

All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

RESPIRATORS: In general, the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

ABBREVIATIONS: ACGIH - American Conference of Industrial Hygienists. ADG - Australian Dangerous Goods. BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s). CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds. CNS - Central Nervous System. EC No - European Community Number. HSNO - Hazardous Substances and New Organisms. IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer. mg/m3 - Milligrams per Cubic Metre. NOS - Not Otherwise Specified. pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline). ppm - Parts Per Million. RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit. SWA - Safe Work Australia. TWA - Time Weighted Average.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

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SDS Date 1ST AUGUST 2019

End of Report