

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II  
Revision date / version: 10.11.2015 / 0011  
Replacing version dated / version: 21.08.2015 / 0010  
Valid from: 10.11.2015  
PDF print date: 11.11.2015  
DIESEL CLEANER 500 mL  
Art.: 2032

## Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1 Product identifier

**DIESEL CLEANER 500 mL**

**Art.: 2032**

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

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture:**

Sector of use [SU]:

SU 3 - Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites

SU21 - Consumer uses: Private households (=general public = consumers)

SU22 - Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)

Chemical product category [PC]:

PC13 - Fuels

PC24 - Lubricants, greases, release products

PC35 - Washing and cleaning products (including solvent based products)

Process category [PROC]:

PROC 1 - Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure.

PROC 2 - Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure

PROC 8a - Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities

PROC 8b - Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities

PROC 9 - Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

PROC16 - Using material as fuel sources, limited exposure to unburned product to be expected

PROC20 - Heat and pressure transfer fluids in dispersive, professional use but closed systems

Article Categories [AC]:

AC99 - Not required.

Environmental Release Category [ERC]:

ERC 4 - Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles

ERC 7 - Industrial use of substances in closed systems

ERC 9a - Wide dispersive indoor use of substances in closed systems

ERC 9b - Wide dispersive outdoor use of substances in closed systems

#### **Uses advised against:**

No information available at present.

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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### Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard class	Hazard category	Hazard statement
Asp. Tox.	1	H304-May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Aquatic Chronic	3	H412-Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labeling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)



Danger

H304-May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H412-Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

P101-If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102-Keep out of reach of children.  
 P301+P310+P331-IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
 P405-Store locked up.  
 P501-Dispose of contents/container safely.

EUH044-Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.  
 EUH066-Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics

### 2.3 Other hazards

The mixture does not contain any vPvB substance (vPvB = very persistent, very bioaccumulative) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006.

The mixture does not contain any PBT substance (PBT = persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006.

Hazardous to drinking water, on escape of even small quantities.

Possible build up of flammable vapour/air mixture.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substance

n.a.

### 3.2 Mixture

<b>Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, &lt; 2% aromatics</b>	
Registration number (REACH)	01-2119457273-39-XXXX
Index	---
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	918-481-9 (REACH-IT List.No.)
CAS	---
content %	70-90
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Asp. Tox. 1, H304
<b>2-Ethylhexylnitrate</b>	
Registration number (REACH)	01-2119539586-27-XXXX
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EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	248-363-6

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<b>CAS</b>	27247-96-7
<b>content %</b>	10-20
<b>Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)</b>	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

For the text of the H-phrases and classification codes (GHS/CLP), see Section 16.  
 The substances named in this section are given with their actual, appropriate classification!  
 For substances that are listed in appendix VI, table 3.1/3.2 of the regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 (CLP regulation) this means that all notes that may be given here for the named classification have been taken into account.  
 If, for example, the note P is applied for a hydrocarbon then this has already been taken into account for the classification named here.  
 Quote: "Note P - The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7)."  
 Article 4 of the regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 (CLP regulation) was also observed and taken into account for the classification named here.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

#### Inhalation

Remove person from danger area.  
 Supply person with fresh air and consult doctor according to symptoms.  
 If the person is unconscious, place in a stable side position and consult a doctor.

#### Skin contact

Remove polluted, soaked clothing immediately, wash thoroughly with plenty of water and soap, in case of irritation of the skin (flare), consult a doctor.

#### Eye contact

Remove contact lenses.  
 Wash thoroughly for several minutes using copious water. Seek medical help if necessary.

#### Ingestion

Rinse the mouth thoroughly with water.  
 Do not induce vomiting - give copious water to drink. Consult doctor immediately.  
 Danger of aspiration  
 In case of vomiting, keep head low so that the stomach content does not reach the lungs.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

If applicable delayed symptoms and effects can be found in section 11 and the absorption route in section 4.1.

The following may occur:

Irritation of the eyes  
 Irritation of the respiratory tract  
 Product removes fat.  
 Dermatitis (skin inflammation)

Ingestion:

Nausea  
 Vomiting  
 Danger of aspiration  
 Lung damage  
 Oedema of the lungs

In certain cases, the symptoms of poisoning may only appear after an extended period / after several hours.

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

Gastric lavage (stomach washing) only under endotracheal intubation.  
 Subsequent observation for pneumonia and pulmonary oedema.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

CO2  
 Extinction powder  
 Foam

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## Unsuitable extinguishing media

High volume water jet

## 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In case of fire the following can develop:

Oxides of carbon

Oxides of nitrogen

Hydrocarbons

Toxic pyrolysis products.

Danger of explosion

Explosive vapour/air mixture

Dangerous vapours heavier than air.

In case of spreading near the ground, flashback to distance sources of ignition is possible.

## 5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

Protective respirator with independent air supply.

According to size of fire

Full protection, if necessary.

Cool container at risk with water.

Dispose of contaminated extinction water according to official regulations.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Remove possible causes of ignition - do not smoke.

Ensure sufficient supply of air.

Avoid inhalation, and contact with eyes or skin.

If applicable, caution - risk of slipping.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

If leakage occurs, dam up.

Resolve leaks if this possible without risk.

Prevent from entering drainage system.

Prevent surface and ground-water infiltration, as well as ground penetration.

If accidental entry into drainage system occurs, inform responsible authorities.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with absorbent material (e.g. universal binding agent, sand, diatomaceous earth) and dispose of according to Section 13.

Do not wash away with water or watery cleaning agents.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protective equipment see Section 8 and for disposal instructions see Section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

In addition to information given in this section, relevant information can also be found in section 8 and 6.1.

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

#### 7.1.1 General recommendations

Ensure good ventilation.

Avoid inhalation of the vapours.

Keep away from sources of ignition - Do not smoke.

Take measures against electrostatic charging, if appropriate.

Avoid contact with eyes or skin.

Eating, drinking, smoking, as well as food-storage, is prohibited in work-room.

Observe directions on label and instructions for use.

Use working methods according to operating instructions.

#### 7.1.2 Notes on general hygiene measures at the workplace

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.

Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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Keep out of access to unauthorised individuals.  
 Store product closed and only in original packing.  
 Not to be stored in gangways or stair wells.  
 Solvent resistant floor  
 Do not store with oxidizing agents.  
 Store in a well ventilated place.  
 Protect from direct sunlight and warming.  
 Store cool.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available at present.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

Workplace exposure limit (WEL) of the total hydrocarbon solvent content of the mixture (RCP method according to EH40):  
 800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Chemical Name	Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	Content %:70-90
WEL-TWA: 800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	WEL-STEL: ---	---
Monitoring procedures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draeger - Hydrocarbons 2/a (81 03 581)</li> <li>- Draeger - Hydrocarbons 0,1%/c (81 03 571)</li> <li>- Compur - KITA-187 S (551 174)</li> </ul>	
BMGV: ---	Other information: (WEL acc. to RCP-method, EH40)	

Chemical Name	Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	Content %:<10
WEL-TWA: 800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	WEL-STEL: ---	---
Monitoring procedures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draeger - Hydrocarbons 2/a (81 03 581)</li> <li>- Draeger - Hydrocarbons 0,1%/c (81 03 571)</li> <li>- Compur - KITA-187 S (551 174)</li> </ul>	
BMGV: ---	Other information: (WEL acc. to RCP-method, EH40)	

WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period) EH40. AGW = "Arbeitsplatzgrenzwert" (workplace limit value, Germany). | WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period). | BMGV = Biological monitoring guidance value EH40. BGW = "Biologischer Grenzwert" (biological limit value, Germany) | Other information: Sen = Capable of causing occupational asthma. Sk = Can be absorbed through skin. Carc = Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.

\*\* = The exposure limit for this substance is repealed through the TRGS 900 (Germany) of January 2006 with the goal of revision.

2-Ethylhexylnitrate						
Area of application	Exposure route / Environmental compartment	Effect on health	Descriptor	Value	Unit	Note
Workers / employees	Human - dermal	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	1	mg/kg bw/day	
Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	0,35	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Workers / employees	Human - dermal	Long term, local effects	DNEL	0,044	mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	
Consumer	Human - dermal	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	0,52	mg/kg bw/day	
Consumer	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	0,087	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Consumer	Human - oral	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	0,025	mg/kg bw/day	
Consumer	Human - dermal	Long term, local effects	DNEL	0,022	mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	
	Environment - freshwater		PNEC	0,8	µg/l	
	Environment - marine		PNEC	0,08	µg/l	
	Environment - sediment		PNEC	0,00074	mg/kg dw	

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	Environment - soil		PNEC	0,00019 1	mg/kg dw	
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## 8.2 Exposure controls

### 8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure good ventilation. This can be achieved by local suction or general air extraction.  
 If this is insufficient to maintain the concentration under the WEL or AGW values, suitable breathing protection should be worn.  
 Applies only if maximum permissible exposure values are listed here.

### 8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.  
 Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.  
 Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.  
 Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

Eye/face protection:  
 Tight fitting protective goggles with side protection (EN 166).

Skin protection - Hand protection:  
 Solvent resistant protective gloves (EN 374).  
 If applicable  
 Protective Neoprene® / polychloroprene gloves (EN 374).  
 Protective nitrile gloves (EN 374)  
 Protective Viton® / fluoroelastomer gloves (EN 374)  
 Minimum layer thickness in mm:  
 0,5  
 Permeation time (penetration time) in minutes:  
 480  
 The breakthrough times determined in accordance with EN 374 Part 3 were not obtained under practical conditions.  
 The recommended maximum wearing time is 50% of breakthrough time.  
 Protective hand cream recommended.

Skin protection - Other:  
 Protective working garments (e.g. safety shoes EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved protective working garments).

Respiratory protection:  
 If OES or MEL is exceeded.  
 Gas mask filter A (EN 14387), code colour brown  
 At high concentrations:  
 Respiratory protection appliance (insulation device) (e.g. EN 137 or EN 138)  
 Observe wearing time limitations for respiratory protection equipment.

Thermal hazards:  
 Not applicable

Additional information on hand protection - No tests have been performed.  
 In the case of mixtures, the selection has been made according to the knowledge available and the information about the contents.  
 Selection of materials derived from glove manufacturer's indications.  
 Final selection of glove material must be made taking the breakthrough times, permeation rates and degradation into account.  
 Selection of a suitable glove depends not only on the material but also on other quality characteristics and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.  
 In the case of mixtures, the resistance of glove materials cannot be predicted and must therefore be tested before use.  
 The exact breakthrough time of the glove material can be requested from the protective glove manufacturer and must be observed.

### 8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

No information available at present.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state: Liquid  
 Colour: Light brown, Clear

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Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	Not determined
pH-value:	n.a.
Melting point/freezing point:	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not determined
Flash point:	63 °C
Evaporation rate:	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not determined
Lower explosive limit:	Not determined
Upper explosive limit:	Not determined
Vapour pressure:	Not determined
Vapour density (air = 1):	Vapours heavier than air.
Density:	0,823 g/ml (15°C)
Bulk density:	n.a.
Solubility(ies):	Not determined
Water solubility:	Insoluble
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not determined
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined
Viscosity:	<7 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (40°C)
Explosive properties:	Not determined
Oxidising properties:	No
<b>9.2 Other information</b>	
Miscibility:	Not determined
Fat solubility / solvent:	Not determined
Conductivity:	Not determined
Surface tension:	Not determined
Solvents content:	Not determined

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

The product has not been tested.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable with proper storage and handling.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

See also section 7.

Heating, open flame, ignition sources

Pressure increase will result in danger of bursting.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

See also section 7.

Oxidizing agents

Reducing agent

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

See also section 5.2

No decomposition when used as directed.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Possibly more information on health effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

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Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	ATE	>2000	mg/kg			calculated value
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	ATE	>2000	mg/kg			calculated value
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	ATE	>20	mg/l/4h			calculated value, Vapours

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Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	ATE	>5	mg/l/4h			calculated value, Aerosol
Skin corrosion/irritation:						n.d.a.
Serious eye damage/irritation:						n.d.a.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:						n.d.a.
Germ cell mutagenicity:						n.d.a.
Carcinogenicity:						n.d.a.
Reproductive toxicity:						n.d.a.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (STOT-SE):						n.d.a.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE):						n.d.a.
Aspiration hazard:						n.d.a.
Symptoms:						n.d.a.
Other information:						Classification according to calculation procedure.

**Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics**

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	>5000	mg/kg	Rat		
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>5000	mg/kg	Rabbit		
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	>4951	mg/m3	Rat		Vapours
Aspiration hazard:						Yes
Other information:						Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**2-Ethylhexylnitrate**

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:						Experiences on persons., Harmful
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	>9640	mg/kg	Rat		
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:						Experiences on persons., Harmful
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LDLo	4820	mg/kg	Rabbit		
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:						Experiences on persons., Harmful
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LCLo	>4,6	mg/l/1h	Rat		Mist
Skin corrosion/irritation:				Rabbit	OECD 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion)	Not irritant, Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Serious eye damage/irritation:				Rabbit	OECD 405 (Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion)	Mild irritant
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:					OECD 406 (Skin Sensitisation)	Not sensitising
Germ cell mutagenicity:				Salmonella typhimurium	OECD 476 (In Vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test)	Negative
Reproductive toxicity:	NOAEL	100	mg/kg		OECD 421 (Reproduction/Developmental Toxicity Screening Test)	
Reproductive toxicity:	NOAEL	20	mg/kg bw/d			Negative
Reproductive toxicity:	NOAEL	20	mg/kg bw/d		OECD 421 (Reproduction/Developmental Toxicity Screening Test)	

**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

Possibly more information on environmental effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).



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Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Toxicity to fish:							n.d.a.
Toxicity to daphnia:							n.d.a.
Toxicity to algae:							n.d.a.
Persistence and degradability:							Isolate as much as possible with an oil separator.
Bioaccumulative potential:							n.d.a.
Mobility in soil:							n.d.a.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							n.d.a.
Other adverse effects:							n.d.a.
Other information:							According to the recipe, contains no AOX.

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics							
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Toxicity to fish:	LL50	96h	>1000	mg/l	Oncorhynchus mykiss	OECD 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)	
Toxicity to daphnia:	EL50	48h	>1000	mg/l	Daphnia magna	OECD 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)	
Toxicity to algae:	EL50	72h	>1000	mg/l	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	
Other organisms:	EL50	48h	>1000	mg/l	Tetrahymena pyriformis		

2-Ethylhexylnitrate							
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	1,88	mg/l	Brachydanio rerio		
Toxicity to daphnia:	EC50	48h	>12,6	mg/l	Daphnia magna		
Toxicity to algae:	EC50	72h	>12,6	mg/l			
Persistence and degradability:		28d	0	%			Not readily biodegradable
Persistence and degradability:		15d					A notable biological accumulation potential has to be expected (LogPow > 3).
Bioaccumulative potential:	BCF		1332				
Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Pow		3,74-5,24				
Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Pow		3,74-5,24				A notable biological accumulation potential has to be expected (LogPow > 3).
Mobility in soil:	Log Koc		3,8				
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							No PBT substance, No vPvB substance
Other information:	AOX		0	%			No
Water solubility:							Slight

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

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### For the substance / mixture / residual amounts

EC disposal code no.:

The waste codes are recommendations based on the scheduled use of this product.  
 Owing to the user's specific conditions for use and disposal, other waste codes may be allocated under certain circumstances. (2014/955/EU)

13 07 01 fuel oil and diesel

14 06 03 other solvents and solvent mixtures

Recommendation:

Sewage disposal shall be discouraged.

Pay attention to local and national official regulations.

Implement substance recycling.

E.g. suitable incineration plant.

### For contaminated packing material

Pay attention to local and national official regulations.

Empty container completely.

Uncontaminated packaging can be recycled.

Dispose of packaging that cannot be cleaned in the same manner as the substance.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### General statements

UN number: n.a.

### Transport by road/by rail (ADR/RID)

UN proper shipping name:

Transport hazard class(es): n.a.

Packing group: n.a.

Classification code: n.a.

LQ (ADR 2015): n.a.

Environmental hazards: Not applicable

Tunnel restriction code:

### Transport by sea (IMDG-code)

UN proper shipping name:

Transport hazard class(es): n.a.

Packing group: n.a.

Marine Pollutant: n.a.

Environmental hazards: Not applicable

### Transport by air (IATA)

UN proper shipping name:

Transport hazard class(es): n.a.

Packing group: n.a.

Environmental hazards: Not applicable

### Special precautions for user

Unless specified otherwise, general measures for safe transport must be followed.

### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Non-dangerous material according to Transport Regulations.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

For classification and labelling see Section 2.

Observe restrictions:

Comply with trade association/occupational health regulations.

Observe youth employment law (German regulation).

Observe law on protection of expectant mothers (German regulation).

Directive 2010/75/EU (VOC): ~ 96,6 %

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not provided for mixtures.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

Revised sections: 2, 3, 8, 11, 12  
 These details refer to the product as it is delivered.  
 Employee instruction/training in handling hazardous materials is required.

### Classification and processes used to derive the classification of the mixture in accordance with the ordinance (EG) 1272/2008 (CLP):

Classification in accordance with regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)	Evaluation method used
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	Classification according to calculation procedure.
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	Classification according to calculation procedure.

The following phrases represent the posted Hazard Class and Risk Category Code (GHS/CLP) of the product and the constituents (specified in Section 2 and 3).

H302 Harmful if swallowed.  
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 H312 Harmful in contact with skin.  
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.  
 H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Asp. Tox. — Aspiration hazard  
 Aquatic Chronic — Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic  
 Acute Tox. — Acute toxicity - oral  
 Acute Tox. — Acute toxicity - dermal  
 Acute Tox. — Acute toxicity - inhalation

### Any abbreviations and acronyms used in this document:

AC Article Categories  
 acc., acc. to according, according to  
 ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 ADR Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route (= European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)  
 AOEL Acceptable Operator Exposure Level  
 AOX Adsorbable organic halogen compounds  
 approx. approximately  
 Art., Art. no. Article number  
 ATE Acute Toxicity Estimate according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)  
 BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing, Germany)  
 BAuA Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (= Federal Institute for Occupational Health and Safety, Germany)  
 BCF Bioconcentration factor  
 BGV Berufsgenossenschaftliche Vorschrift (= Accident Prevention Regulation)  
 BHT Butylhydroxytoluol (= 2,6-Di-t-butyl-4-methyl-phenol)  
 BMGV Biological monitoring guidance value (EH40, UK)  
 BOD Biochemical oxygen demand  
 BSEF Bromine Science and Environmental Forum  
 bw body weight  
 CAS Chemical Abstracts Service  
 CEC Coordinating European Council for the Development of Performance Tests for Fuels, Lubricants and Other Fluids  
 CESIO Comité Européen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermédiaires Organiques  
 CIPAC Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council  
 CLP Classification, Labelling and Packaging (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures)  
 CMR carcinogenic, mutagenic, reproductive toxic  
 COD Chemical oxygen demand  
 CTFA Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

Revision date / version: 10.11.2015 / 0011

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PDF print date: 11.11.2015

DIESEL CLEANER 500 mL

Art.: 2032

DMEL Derived Minimum Effect Level  
 DNEL Derived No Effect Level  
 DOC Dissolved organic carbon  
 DT50 Dwell Time - 50% reduction of start concentration  
 DVS Deutscher Verband für Schweißen und verwandte Verfahren e.V. (= German Association for Welding and Allied Processes)  
 dw dry weight  
 e.g. for example (abbreviation of Latin 'exempli gratia'), for instance  
 EC European Community  
 ECHA European Chemicals Agency  
 EEA European Economic Area  
 EEC European Economic Community  
 EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances  
 ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
 EN European Norms  
 EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency (United States of America)  
 ERC Environmental Release Categories  
 ES Exposure scenario  
 etc. et cetera  
 EU European Union  
 EWC European Waste Catalogue  
 Fax. Fax number  
 gen. general  
 GHS Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 GWP Global warming potential  
 HET-CAM Hen's Egg Test - Chorionallantoic Membrane  
 HGWP Halocarbon Global Warming Potential  
 IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 IATA International Air Transport Association  
 IBC Intermediate Bulk Container  
 IBC (Code) International Bulk Chemical (Code)  
 IC Inhibitory concentration  
 IMDG-code International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods  
 incl. including, inclusive  
 IUCLID International Uniform Chemical Information Database  
 LC lethal concentration  
 LC50 lethal concentration 50 percent kill  
 LCLo lowest published lethal concentration  
 LD Lethal Dose of a chemical  
 LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% kill  
 LDLo Lethal Dose Low  
 LOAEL Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOEC Lowest Observed Effect Concentration  
 LOEL Lowest Observed Effect Level  
 LQ Limited Quantities  
 MARPOL International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships  
 n.a. not applicable  
 n.av. not available  
 n.c. not checked  
 n.d.a. no data available  
 NIOSH National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (United States of America)  
 NOAEC No Observed Adverse Effective Concentration  
 NOAEL No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 NOEC No Observed Effect Concentration  
 NOEL No Observed Effect Level  
 ODP Ozone Depletion Potential  
 OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
 org. organic  
 PAH polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon  
 PBT persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic  
 PC Chemical product category  
 PE Polyethylene  
 PNEC Predicted No Effect Concentration  
 POCP Photochemical ozone creation potential  
 ppm parts per million

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DIESEL CLEANER 500 mL  
Art.: 2032

PROC Process category  
PTFE Polytetrafluorethylene  
REACH Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)  
REACH-IT List-No. 9xx-xxx-x No. is automatically assigned, e.g. to pre-registrations without a CAS No. or other numerical identifier. List Numbers do not have any legal significance, rather they are purely technical identifiers for processing a submission via REACH-IT.  
RID Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire de marchandises Dangereuses (= Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail)  
SADT Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature  
SAR Structure Activity Relationship  
SU Sector of use  
SVHC Substances of Very High Concern  
Tel. Telephone  
ThOD Theoretical oxygen demand  
TOC Total organic carbon  
TRGS Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (=Technical Regulations for Hazardous Substances)  
UN RTDG United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods  
VbF Verordnung über brennbare Flüssigkeiten (= Regulation for flammable liquids (Austria))  
VOC Volatile organic compounds  
vPvB very persistent and very bioaccumulative  
WEL-TWA, WEL-STEL WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period), WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) (EH40, UK).  
WHO World Health Organization  
wwt wet weight

The statements made here should describe the product with regard to the necessary safety precautions - they are not meant to guarantee definite characteristics - but they are based on our present up-to-date knowledge.  
No responsibility.

## 2032 PRO-LINE DIESEL SYSTEM CLEANER

Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **1**

Chemwatch: 69-6162

Issue Date: **25/10/2016**

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Print Date: **27/10/2016**

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

S.GHS.USA.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

#### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	2032 PRO-LINE DIESEL SYSTEM CLEANER
<b>Synonyms</b>	Item No: 2032
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Cleaner
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### SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

##### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	█
Toxicity	1	█
Body Contact	1	█
Reactivity	1	█
Chronic	0	

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

##### NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

<b>Classification</b>	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), 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>H227</b>	Combustible liquid
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Hazard(s) not otherwise specified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-48-9.	60-80	<u>alkanes, C11-13-iso-</u>
27247-96-7	5-15	<u>2-ethylhexyl nitrate</u>
104-76-7	1-<5	<u>2-ethylhexanol</u>

**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> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate 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) 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.

Continued...

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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.

## SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<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>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <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>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.</p> <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>▶ 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> <li>▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/sec).</li> <li>▶ Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
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**Storage incompatibility** ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents.

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	alkanes, C11-13-iso-	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	alkanes, C11-13-iso-	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined / Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Poorly and mildly refined	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	alkanes, C11-13-iso-	Heavy mineral oil mist, Paraffin oil mist, White mineral oil mist	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
alkanes, C11-13-iso-	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm
2-ethylhexanol	Ethyl-1-hexanol, 2-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
alkanes, C11-13-iso-	Not Available	Not Available
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
2-ethylhexanol	Not Available	Not Available

### 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<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> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <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>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</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:

2032 PRO-LINE DIESEL SYSTEM CLEANER

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NEOPRENE	C
PVA	C
VITON	C

### Respiratory protection

Type A 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 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-

\* 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.

up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^
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^ - 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)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear amber colour liquid with characteristic odour; not miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.834
<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>	180	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	63	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	7	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	0.6	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<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>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .</p>

<b>Eye</b>	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).	
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.	
<b>2032 PRO-LINE DIESEL SYSTEM CLEANER</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>alkanes, C11-13-iso-</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>2-ethylhexyl nitrate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >4820 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	[Ethyl Corp]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >9600 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	[Ethyl Corp]
		[Nalco]
<b>2-ethylhexanol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >3000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: ca.2047 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 4.17 mg - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 415 mg (open)-mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>ALKANES, C11-13-ISO-</b>	for C10-12-isoparaffins:
<b>2-ETHYLHEXYL NITRATE</b>	Chemical with the aliphatic nitro group (-C-NO2) have been added to a list of DNA-reactive subgroups recognised by the National Toxicological Program (NTP, U.S. Dept Health and Human Services) for possible carcinogenic activity.
<b>2-ETHYLHEXANOL</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Alkyl alcohols of chain length C6-13 are absorbed from skin, when inhaled or swallowed but show evidence of little harm. They are broken down and rapidly excreted by the body.</p> <p>The Branched Chain Saturated Alcohol (BCSA) group of fragrance ingredients was evaluated for safety.</p> <p>The 15 materials tested have a low order of acute toxicity.</p> <p>Following repeated application, seven BCSA tested were of low systemic toxicity</p> <p>In humans, no evidence of skin irritation was found at concentrations of 2-10%. Undiluted, 11 materials evaluated caused moderate to severe eye irritation.</p>

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☒	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	☒
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	☒	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☒
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	☒	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	☒	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☒
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	☒	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✓

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

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
alkanes, C11-13-iso-	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/L	2
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	LC50	96	Fish	2mg/L	2
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	EC50	48	Crustacea	>12.6mg/L	2
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.57mg/L	2
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.22mg/L	2
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	NOEC	96	Fish	1.52mg/L	2

2-ethylhexanol	LC50	96	Fish	<0.075mg/L	4
2-ethylhexanol	EC50	48	Crustacea	39mg/L	1
2-ethylhexanol	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	11.5mg/L	2
2-ethylhexanol	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1.3mg/L	1
2-ethylhexanol	NOEC	48	Algae or other aquatic plants	10mg/L	2

**Legend:**

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful 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.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2-ethylhexanol	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2-ethylhexanol	LOW (BCF = 27)


**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
2-ethylhexanol	LOW (KOC = 26.01)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	
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Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

ALKANES, C11-13-ISO-(64742-48-9.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 13th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US Priority List for the Development of Proposition 65 Safe Harbor Levels - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	

**2-ETHYLHEXYL NITRATE(27247-96-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
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**2-ETHYLHEXANOL(104-76-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
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**Federal Regulations****Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

Immediate (acute) health hazard	Yes
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	No
Fire hazard	Yes
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

**US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)**

None Reported

**State Regulations****US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

**US - CALIFORNIA PREPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE**

Soots, tars, and mineral oils (untreated and mildly treated oils and used engine oils) Listed

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (alkanes, C11-13-iso-; 2-ethylhexanol; 2-ethylhexyl nitrate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (alkanes, C11-13-iso-)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
2-ethylhexanol	104-76-7, 111675-57-1, 68526-83-0, 68526-84-1

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.

The 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.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index