

SAFETY DATA SHEET

CARBURETOR CLEANER 12 0.4L

Infosafe No.: LQ7ZT
ISSUED Date : 08/12/2022
ISSUED by: YAMAHA MOTOR AUSTRALIA

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

CARBURETOR CLEANER 12 0.4L

Product Code

YMD-65049-A1-01, YMD-65049-A1-02, YMD-65049-A1-03

Company Name

YAMAHA MOTOR AUSTRALIA

Address489-493 Victoria Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 AUSTRALIA**Emergency Phone Number**1800 638 556 (Australia)
+64 96239085 (New Zealand)**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Carburetor cleaner.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
CARBURETOR CLEANER 400ML	YMD- 65049- A1- 01, YMD- 65049- A1- 02, YMD- 65049- A1- 03

Illicit Drug Precursors

This product contains a Category III: Illicit Drug Reagent/Essential Chemical in the Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Aerosols: Category 1

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Inhalation

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation)

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 2

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 3

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Flame, Health hazard

**Precautionary Statement – Prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
 P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
 P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
 P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
 P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
 P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P273 Avoid release to the environment.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
 P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
 P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
 P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 P405 Store locked up.
 P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other Information

This product contains an Ototoxic substance.
 Combination with noise exposure, even at safe levels, could still cause auditory injuries and hearing loss.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients**Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
Xylene	1330- 20- 7	25- 50 %
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78- 93- 3	10- 25 %
Hydrocarbons, C7- C9, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics		10- 25 %
Propan- 2- ol	67- 63- 0	10- 25 %
propane	74- 98- 6	10- 25 %
2- butoxyethanol	111- 76- 2	1- 2. 5 %

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. However, if ingested, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide (CO₂), powder, alcohol-resistant foam or water spray.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire. This product is extremely flammable. Keep containers and fire-exposed surfaces cool with water spray. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour if any. Place inert, Non-combustible absorbent material onto spillage. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPOUR OR GAS REDUCES OXYGEN FOR BREATHING. IN CONFINED SPACES MAY CAUSE ASPHYXIATION. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Do NOT cut or heat containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Do not smoke. Flameproof equipment is necessary in areas where the product is

being used. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth or bond all equipment. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Do not expose can to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Protect containers against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Do NOT pressurise, cut or heat aerosol containers. Content is under pressure and can explode violently. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 2278.1 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

Storage Temperatures

Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Methyl ethyl ketone

TWA: 150 ppm, 445 mg/m³

STEL: 300 ppm, 890 mg/m³

Xylene

TWA: 80 ppm, 350 mg/m³

STEL: 150 ppm, 655 mg/m³

Oil mist, refined mineral

TWA: 5 mg/m³

Propan-2-ol

TWA: 400 ppm, 983 mg/m³

STEL: 500 ppm, 1230 mg/m³

2-Butoxyethanol

TWA: 20 ppm, 96.9 mg/m³

STEL: 50 ppm, 242 mg/m³

Note: Sk.

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sk' Notice: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

Source: Safe Work Australia

Biological Monitoring

Name: Xylenes

Determinant: Methylhippuric acids in urine

Specimen: Urine

Value: 1.5 g/g creatinine

Sampling time: End of shift.

Name: Methyl ethyl ketone

Determinant: Methyl ethyl ketone in urine

Specimen: Urine

Value: 2 mg/l

Sampling time: End of shift.

Name: 2-Propanol

Determinant: Acetone in urine

Specimen: Urine

Value: 40 mg/L

Sampling time: End of shift at end of workweek

Name: 2-butoxyethanol

Determinant: Butoxyacetic acid (BAA) in urine with hydrolysis

Specimen: Urine

Value: 200 mg/g creatinine

Sampling time: End of shift

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Refer to AS 2865 Australian Standard Safe working in a confined space, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a type AX/P2 replaceable filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as nitrile rubber (Thickness of the glove material: ≥ 0.5 mm. Breakthrough time : 480 min). Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Other Information

Propane is an asphyxiant gas which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Aerosol - Liquid	Appearance	Aerosol (liquid)
Colour	Not available	Odour	Characteristic
Melting Point	Not available	Boiling Point	-44°C
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Not available
Specific Gravity	Not available	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	8300 hPa	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Volatile Component	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available	Density	0.75 g/cm ³
Flash Point	-97°C	Flammability	Extremely flammable aerosol
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available	Explosion Limit - Upper	0.7 vol%
Explosion Limit - Lower	12 vol%	Explosion Properties	Not applicable. The study does not need to be conducted because there are no chemical groups associated with explosive properties present in the molecule.

Oxidising Properties	Not applicable. The classification procedure needs not to be applied because there are no chemical groups present in the molecule which are associated with oxidising properties.	Particle Characteristics	Not available
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Other Information

Chemical combustion heat: ≥ 30 kJ/g

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity**Reactivity**

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials. Will ignite if exposed to intensive heat and air. Risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition. No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, direct sunlight, flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid temperature above 50°C.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including: oxides of nitrogen, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

Section 11 - Toxicological Information**Toxicology Information**

No toxicity data available for this material. The available acute toxicity data for the ingredients are given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Xylene

LD50 (Rat): 3523 mg/kg

Methyl ethyl ketone

LD50 (Rat): > 2000 mg/kg

Hydrocarbons, C7-C9, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics

LD50 (Rat): > 5840 mg/kg

Propan-2-ol

LD50 (Rat): 5338 mg/kg

2-butoxyethanol

LD50 (Rat): $> 300 - 2000$ mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Xylene

LD50 (Rabbit): 12126 mg/kg

Methyl ethyl ketone

LD50 (Rabbit): > 2000 mg/kg

Hydrocarbons, C7-C9, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics

LD50 (Rabbit): > 2000 mg/kg

Propan-2-ol

LD50 (Rabbit): 12870 mg/kg

2-butoxyethanol

LD50 (Rabbit): $1000 - 2000$ mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

Xylene

LC50 (Rat): 27124 mg/m³/4h
Methyl ethyl ketone
LC50 (Rat): 32 mg/l/4h
LC50 (Rat): 11700 ppm/4h
Propan-2-ol
LC50 (Rat): 72600 mg/m³/4h
2-butoxyethanol
LC50 (Rat): > 2 mg/l/4h

Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. If ingestion occurs, may cause lung damage if swallowed. Subsequent to ingestion or vomiting, small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May also cause irritation to the gastrointestinal system. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.

Inhalation

Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Inhalation of product vapours can cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

May cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting.

Butane is an asphyxiant gas which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. Symptoms include decreased visual acuity, decreased coordination and judgment, headache, dizziness, confusion, drowsiness, fatigue, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, convulsions, unconsciousness, coma and eventually death.

Skin

Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Eye

Causes serious eye irritation. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Xylene, propan-2-ol, 2-butoxyethanol and Mineral oils highly refined are listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT - Single Exposure

May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Other Information

Methyl ethyl ketone

NOAEC (Rat, inhalation): 2500 ppmv/6h/day 90d, 6h/d, 5d/wk

This product contains an Ototoxic substance.

Combination with noise exposure, even at safe levels, could still cause auditory injuries and hearing loss.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

Methyl ethyl ketone:

Readily biodegradable

Propan-2-ol:

Readily biodegradable

2-butoxyethanol:

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD): (BOD-5) 1.3 g O₂/g substance (BOD-20) 1.8 (g O₂ /g substance)

Chemical oxygen demand (COD): 2.18 g O₂/g substance

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Xylene:

BCF fish 1: 0.6 - 15

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water: 2.77 - 3.15

Methyl ethyl ketone:

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water: 0.3

Propan-2-ol:

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water: 0.05 (at 25 °C)

Log Kow: 0.05

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Xylene

LC50 (Fish 1): 2.6 mg/l (96h)

Methyl ethyl ketone

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 2000 mg/

Hydrocarbons, C7-C9, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics

LC50 (Fish 1): 1 - 10 mg/l

NOEC (acute, Fish): 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Propan-2-ol

LC50 (Pimephales promelas [flow-through]): 9640 mg/l/96h

LC50 (Pimephales promelas [static]): 11130 mg/l/96h

2-butoxyethanol

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)): 1474 mg/l

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

Xylene

EC50 (Daphnia): 1 mg//48h

Methyl ethyl keton

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Big water flea)): > 300 mg/l

Propan-2-ol

EC50 (Daphnia magna): 13299 mg/l/48h

2-butoxyethanol

EC50 (Daphnia): 1550 mg/l

Acute Toxicity - Algae

Xylene

IC50 (Algae): 2.2 mg/l/72h

Propan-2-ol

ErC50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus): > 1000 mg/l

2-butoxyethanol

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata): 1840 mg/l/72h

Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms

Propan-2-ol

EC50 (other aquatic organisms 1): > 1000 mg/l

Chronic Toxicity - Fish

2-butoxyethanol

NOEC (Brachydanio rerio (zebra-fish)): > 100 mg/l/21d

Chronic Toxicity - Daphnia

2-butoxyethanol

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Big water flea)): 100 mg/l/21d

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned. Advise flammable nature. Empty containers may contain flammable residues. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate methods and then re-used or disposed of by landfill or incineration as appropriate. Do not incinerate closed containers. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected.

To minimise personal exposure, refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 - Flammable Gases

Must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with:

- Class 1, Explosives
- Class 3, Flammable liquids
- Division 4.2, Spontaneously combustible substances
- Division 4.3, Dangerous when wet substances
- Division 5.1, Oxidising substances
- Division 5.2, Organic peroxides
- Class 7, Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted.

Must not be loaded in the same freight container; and on the same vehicle must be separated horizontally by at least 3 metres unless all but one are packed in separate freight containers with:

- Division 4.1 Flammable solids

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Class/Division: 2.1

UN No: 1950

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

EMS: F-D,S-U

Special Provisions: 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381, 959

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Class/Division: 2.1

UN No: 1950

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 203

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 203

Hazard Label: Flammable Gas

Special Provisions: A145, A167, A802

ADG U.N. Number

1950

ADG Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

ADG Transport Hazard Class

2.1

IERG Number

49

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule

S5

Montreal Protocol

Not listed

Stockholm Convention

Not listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not available

Basel Convention

Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS Reviewed: December 2022

Supersedes: December 2019

Version Number

3.0

Literature References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition).

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

END OF SDS

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Product Name: CARBURETOR CLEANER 12 0.4L
Issue Date: 08/12/2022